

Wednesday, April 15, 1953



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price Six Annas (Inland)*  
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THE  
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
(Part I—Questions and Answers)  
OFFICIAL REPORT

2035

2036

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 15th April, 1953

*The House met at a Quarter Past Eight  
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

AFGHANISTAN'S PAN ON EXPORT OF DRY  
FRUIT

\*1305. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Afghanistan has banned the export of her dry fruit to India?

(b) If so, are Government of India aware of the reasons?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what percentage of our dry fruit requirements comes from Afghanistan?

Shri Karmarkar: Fruits and vegetables—salted or preserved—from Afghanistan during April to December 1951-52 amounted to 17,000 tons in quantity and the value was Rs. 2,88,00,000 and the total during that year from all places was Rs. 12,38,00,000, in value.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has there been any price increase in the dry fruits imported from Afghanistan?

Shri Karmarkar: There was a little for some time.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Was there any transport difficulty in exporting the stock?

Shri Karmarkar: We do not export; we import the stuff.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I mean in importing.

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Shri Karmarkar: There was no transport difficulty.

SANSTEEL

\*1306. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the constituents of sansteel manufactured by Dr. Kamesam and how it compares with re-inforced cement concrete?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): Sanssteel is understood to be a structural element fabricated from bamboos, reeds, palms and like organic materials.

The designer claims that it can be used as a corrugated unit suitable for use by itself as a structural element or as a reinforced member for reinforcing slabs, blocks, beams, girders or other structures formed of concrete.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How is the quality of the material that has been manufactured, and how is it being used?

Shri Nanda: It is not being used, and the quality has not yet been tested scientifically.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any such attempt has been made with other materials?

Shri Nanda: Several attempts are being made with other materials.

IMPORT OF SMALL CARS

\*1307. Shri P. T. Chacko: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is importing small cars below eight horse power;

(b) if so, the countries from where they are imported;

(c) the rate of import duty on such cars; and



(d) whether India is importing any small French cars of one horse power?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir, Fiat and Renault.

(b) Italy and France.

(c) The standard rate of duty on cars imported in built-up condition is 75 per cent. *ad valorem* and if imported in completely knocked-down condition, it ranges from 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* to 94½ per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the customs classification of the components.

(d) No.

**Shri P. T. Chacko:** How does the price of small cars manufactured or assembled in India compare with the landed cost of cars of the same horsepower imported from outside?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I remember having answered a similar question some time ago. Formerly, there was a certain amount of advantage in importing built-up cars because of the variation in the customs duty. The preferential rate of duty was 54 per cent. and the ordinary standard rate was 60 per cent. on such cars. The duty advantage has now been equalised and it is expected that a car assembled in this country and a car that is brought here in a built-up condition will more or less cost the same.

**Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** May I know whether there is any restriction on the import of cars from Germany, and if so, what are the reasons?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There are no restrictions as such on imports of cars from any particular area, but we have a very restrictive policy in regard to granting import licences. That is because our policy in regard to local production and also import is not quite settled. We are expecting to do so after we receive the report of the Tariff Commission on the future of the automobile industry in this country.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know how many cars were imported into this country during 1952-53 and what was the total value?

**Shri Karmarkar:** For January-June 1952, the allocation for assembled cars from dollar area was Rs. 99 lakhs and for the soft currency areas it was Rs. 2,93,60,000.

## HINDUS AND SIKHS IN ABHOR CAMP

\*1308. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a good number of Muzaffarabad Hindu and Sikh displaced persons segregated in Abhor Camp, Muzaffarabad, (Jammu and Kashmir occupied territory)?

(b) How long have they been there in the Camp?

(c) What arrangements are being made to repatriate them to India in the near future?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). The Abhor Camp at Muzaffarabad was started in March 1948. Its 1800 inmates were evacuated to India in 1948 directly to the Kurukshetra Camp. After June 1948 more persons were admitted to the Camp and by early in 1950, its population had again risen to 1800. They were evacuated to India at various times between 1950 and 1953, and at present only 102 Hindus and Sikhs remain in the Camp. Of them, 97 have been there since the end of 1948, and 5 are recent admissions.

(c) At the request of the Deputy High Commissioner for India, Lahore, the Punjab (Pakistan) authorities have approached the Azad Kashmir authorities for the winding up of the Camp. Their reply is awaited.

**Shri Bahadur Singh:** May I know whether any correspondence has recently been carried on with the Pakistan Government to secure the repatriation of these persons?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Our Deputy High Commissioner in Lahore is in continuous correspondence with the Pakistan authorities in regard to this matter.

**Shri Bahadur Singh:** What is the attitude of the Pakistan Government?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** We understand that the Pakistan Government have approached the Azad Kashmir Government to wind up this camp and deliver all the inmates to India.

## IRON AND STEEL CONTROLLERS, EQUALISATION FUND

\*1309. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 13 by Shri A. M. Thomas on the 5th November, 1952 regarding Iron and Steel Controllers'

Equalisation Fund and state the position of the said Fund as on the 1st January, 1953?

(b) What is the total amount recovered in the year 1952 from producers and importers whose costs have been lower than the standard price and what is the total amount paid for the same period to importers and producers, whose costs have been higher than the standard prices?

(c) Has the proposal referred to in the answer to the above question for the utilisation of the Fund for the payment of repayable advances for expansion programmes been finally decided upon?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House the rules regarding the grant, utilisation and repayment of such advances?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 11.]

(c) and (d). The matter is still under consideration.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** How is the actual cost to the producer verified before the money is advanced?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** What is the advance that my hon. friend has in mind?

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** From the statement, I find that the amount paid totals about Rs. 5 crores and odd. I want to know whether there is any machinery for Government to check up the working of the steel plants before making payment.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** You mean, about the steel plants?

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Yes.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Actually, the retention price that is given to these steel plants is the subject of an investigation every time by the Tariff Commission. This process goes on continuously year after year, and whenever any change is asked for by the producers, the matter has to go before the Tariff Commission and that body goes into the cost structure and fixes the retention price for every category of steel and it is on that basis that moneys are recovered from them. The selling price of steel is much higher in every case than the retention

price now. There was a slight difference the other way above some time back in one case when the basic price was about Rs. 353 per ton and Mysore steel was being paid for at Rs. 389 per ton. Today, our prices are in the region of Rs. 400 and therefore in every case the retention price is less. But this is a thing which is fixed by the Tariff Commission. We have a very competent man in charge who is attached to the Iron and Steel Controller's office. He scrutinises the accounts. Actually, he is a subordinate of the Audit and Accounts Service.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Is he a qualified cost accountant?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** He occupies the status of an Accountant-General and his salary is somewhere about Rs. 1800. He belongs to the Audit and Accounts Service.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** My question is whether he is a qualified cost accountant.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In fact, before the Tariff Commission decides on any price, the whole thing is gone into by cost accountants. It is not an ad hoc decision.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know whether the proposal as stated by the hon. Minister to be under consideration, in answer to a question put by Shri A. M. Thomas on a previous occasion, has been finalised now?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Until the payment is actually made, every proposal is under examination or consideration. The finalisation comes when the payment is made. Payment has not been made in the instance quoted by Shri A. M. Thomas on a previous occasion.

#### NILOKHERI PROJECT

\*1310. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 25 by Shri Tushar Chatterjee answered on the 5th November, 1952 regarding rehabilitation in the industrial undertakings closed down in Nilokheri and state:

(a) the number of such undertakings as remained partly or wholly closed as on the 1st March, 1953, with the names of undertakings and the number of workers unemployed in each;

(b) the total number of workers still having work in the Nilokheri Project; and

(c) whether Government have been able to provide work for those unemployed and if so, for how many?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table.

(b) 886.

(c) The hosiery cooperative which was shut down has now started working and employs 10 workers although in near future 22 workers will be employed. The leather industry which was completely closed has now started functioning and has employed 10 workers. The Development Block around Nilokheri under the Community Projects Programme is already providing scope for employment in that area for the people in and around the township of Nilokheri. It is, therefore, hoped that the position regarding employment will further improve before long.

#### STATEMENT

*The names of Industrial Establishments that have been completely/partially shut down together with number of persons rendered unemployed.*

(a) The names of industrial undertakings which were wholly or partly closed as on the 1st of March, 1953 and the number of workers unemployed in each as on that date is given below:-

| Name of undertaking           | No. of workers unemployed. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| *(i) Wholly closed:           |                            |
| 1. Soap Manufacture           | 9                          |
| 2. Calico Printing Industry   | 19                         |
| 3. Wire-netting Industry      | 7                          |
| 4. Tannery                    | 18                         |
| (ii) Partly closed:           |                            |
| 1. Ready made Garment Factory | 15                         |
| TOTAL                         |                            |
|                               | 68                         |

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** What is the reason for such unemployment in this model community project?

**Shri Nanda:** A committee of experts has looked into the whole situation and has made a report, and on a perusal of the report it appears that the major cause of the difficulties experienced there is the general condition of slump that is being experienced in other parts of the country also; there are some special reasons also.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know whether this community project is unique

in its unemployment or in other community projects also we have similar unemployment?

**Shri Nanda:** This is not a community project in the sense in which we use the word 'community project'.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** In answer to the question on which this question is based the hon. Minister stated that the matter is engaging the active consideration of the Government. May I know what steps have been taken as a result of such active consideration?

**Shri Nanda:** Several steps have been taken. In the first instance this committee of experts went over the whole question and has made a set of recommendations. Some of those recommendations have already been adopted and carried out, some others are under examination. For example, it was felt that these industries had not got now the assistance of a highly trained expert to advise them. Now that deficiency has been made up. And certain other matters are being considered.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I also know whether Government have given any relief to the workers who are unemployed, during this period?

**Shri Nanda:** I have no information about any relief being given, but I do not think any relief question did arise.

**Shri Gidwani:** Are any raw materials lying there unused which are getting deteriorated?

**Shri Nanda:** I have no information. Usually where there is an industry there is bound to be a certain stock of raw materials. If the hon. Member wants to know whether any portion of it is deteriorating and gives me notice, I shall find out.

सेठ अबल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय नीलोखरी में कौन से उद्योग जारी हैं?

**Shri Nanda:** There is a list of ten or twelve industries, and if the hon. Member wants to have that whole list I can supply it.

#### OBTAINING LICENCES BY UNFAIR MEANS

\*1311. **Shri Punnoose:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there were instances in 1950, 1951 and 1952 of persons obtaining import and export

licenses from the Government of India by unfair means?

(b) If so, how many instances were detected?

(c) What action have Government taken against the persons concerned and also to stop such practices in future?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 80 cases in 1950, 213 in 1951 and 308 in 1952.

(c) Penal action has been taken against 436 firms some of whom are also being prosecuted. The remaining 185 cases are under investigation. It is hoped that the action taken against these firms will check the commission of such offences in future.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know whether there were any officers involved in them?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should think so. In some of the cases officers were involved.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know their number?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to have notice.

**Kumari Annie Mascarene:** May I know whether a permit was given to export castor seeds from Madras?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Export of castor seeds from Madras does not arise out of action against officers.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** What are the various unfair means employed by these people to get licences?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I do not know whether it will be in the public interest to detail them, but to oblige my hon. friend I can give the nature of these practices. They are : trafficking in licences, production of forged documents, obtaining licences by fraudulent means, giving of bribes, continuous breach of Import Control regulations, applying for licences on the basis of unauthorised imports, etc.—which my hon. friend can easily imagine.

**Shrimati A. Kale:** May I know whether the government servants that were involved in giving such licences were punished or not?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Whenever a fault is found they are punished.

**Shrimati A. Kale:** May I know the number of such instances?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to have notice.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** May I know whether any case has been started against firms who obtained licences by such unfair means?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I have no ready information, but in proper cases such action has been taken.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** जिन २ लोगों के ऊपर यह मुकदमे चले हैं उन में से किसी को अब तक दंड दिला है या सब के सब छुट गये हैं ?

**श्री कर्मकर :** हम जो ऐक्साइज लेने हैं तो उस में तो हम ऐसे लोगों को एक पीरियड के लिए या दो पीरियड के लिए बिहार कर देते हैं, हम दंड उस को नहीं देते हैं, वह तो जब मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने जाते हैं, तो वह ही जिसको भाराधी करार दे उस को दंड दे सकता है और शिक्षा दे सकता है ।

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जो लोग मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने जाते हैं, उन के.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Punnoose.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know the amount of financial loss sustained as a result of these cases?

**Shri Karmarkar:** We sustained no financial loss; it is a fraud on the public interest.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know how many foreign companies were involved in these cases?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to have notice.

**EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON**

\*1312. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any extradition treaty exists between India and Ceylon?

(b) If not, how the criminal or other offenders from India taking refuge in Ceylon and vice versa are dealt with?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and

(b) No. After the inauguration of Republic of India, extradition of offenders between India and Ceylon is held in abeyance. Pending the conclusion of an extradition treaty with the Government of Ceylon, the question of having some reciprocal arrangements with that Government for this purpose is under consideration.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** What was the system of dealing with criminal and other offenders during the pre-independence period?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** There was the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1881 which was in operation between the United Kingdom and the Colonies. But after we became a Republic obviously it could not operate between India and Ceylon which had also become a Dominion of the Commonwealth.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know whether that Fugitive Offenders Act was declared invalid by the court of Ceylon or was it abrogated by the Government there or the Government of India?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** It is not that. The Fugitive Offenders Act extends to the United Kingdom, a Colony, a Protectorate or a United Kingdom Trust Territory. Ceylon is none of these. The result is that the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1881 is operative only between the United Kingdom and Ceylon and between the United Kingdom and India, and not between India and Ceylon.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**—Has there been any instance since attaining independence when India asked for the extradition of criminal or other offenders which the Government of Ceylon refused?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** There are seven cases which Ceylon wants us to extradite from India and one case where we want them to extradite from Ceylon.

#### HORILADIH COLLIERY]

\*1313. **Shri M. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether any step was taken to know the condition of water logging in Horiladih Colliery in Jharia coal field of Manbhum, Behar, on the 14th February, 1953 when all the neighbouring pits of the neighbouring coal fields were working at deeper level and had dried up the said logged water?

(b) Do Government propose to enquire and give the reasons for not

taking out the 14 seams of coal 28 to 3 ft. in height in Horiladih colliery?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) It is known that the Horiladih Colliery has remained almost filled up with water up to date. The water level has not been affected by the workings of the neighbouring mines.

(b) Development work in the workable portion of No. 14 seam has already been completed but it is not advisable to extract the pillars in this seam, without complete stowing. It is understood that the Company intends to resume work after sand stowing arrangements are installed.

#### COAL STOCKS IN JHARIA COAL FIELDS

\*1314. **Shri M. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state why 16 seams of almost all the collieries of Jharia coal fields are kept in stock and not supplied to the public for brick-burning purposes?

(b) Are Government aware that these collieries are purchasing fields under cultivation to stock these 16 seams, for want of space in depots there?

(c) What steps are Government proposing to take in the matter?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Number 16 seam in the Jharia coalfield is usually selected grade B coal after it is carefully cleaned and bands of shale are rejected. These shale bands have to be removed from the coal before despatch to avoid complaints from consumers. It is this shale and not the coal that is kept in stock. The rejected shale contains about 50 per cent. of coal which is inter-bedded in the bands. It is generally not suitable for brick-burning purposes and there is little demand for it, as stocks of grade II and grade III coal are available in the coalfields for brick-burning.

(b) Enquiries reveal that no land has been acquired by any colliery company recently for the stocking of the shale or rejections.

(c) Does not arise.

#### BULLETINS OF C.P.W.D. SUBORDINATE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION

\*1315. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the two bulletins published by the C.P.

W.D. subordinate Engineers' Association during the months of August and December, 1952; and

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have considered the grievances of the C.P.W.D. Assistant Engineers and Section Officer mentioned in the two bulletins?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Has Government received any information regarding the undue delay in confirming these officers and seen certain irregularities in their confirmation?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** This is a general question but if the hon. Member gives some more specific information, it may be possible to find out.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know whether the Home Ministry has issued any circular that officers with three years continuous service be granted quasi-permanent status?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** No. There is no such general order.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know whether some higher officers are utilising confidential reports to condemn their subordinates? Has the Ministry received any complaint?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** No, Sir.

#### TRADE AGREEMENTS

\*1316. **Shri Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there have been any cases in which the terms of trade agreements entered into with foreign countries during the period August, 1947 to December, 1952 have been violated by the contracting parties?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** No, Sir.

#### EXPORT OF JUTE MANUFACTURES TO PAKISTAN

\*1317. **Shri Kelappan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have decided to stop further import of jute manufactures from India?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

Government of India are not aware of any such decision. All that we know is that for the current half year Pakistan has not yet invited applications for the grant of licences for the import of a large number of items, including jute manufactures, from any country.

**Shri Kelappan:** Has there been any decrease in the import of jute manufactures by Pakistan from India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Yes. Obviously, more or less there has been a total ban of a number of many articles during the current half year so far as Pakistan's import policy is concerned. To that extent, India has suffered, I think along with other countries.

**Shri Kelappan:** May I know the names of foreign countries which import jute manufactures from India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am afraid I will not be able to give a precise answer. The countries are USA, Australia, Argentina and quite a number of other countries, besides.

**Shri Kelappan:** What was the share of Pakistan in these exports?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I cannot mention the shares. Our exports of jute manufactures to Pakistan after partition have been

|         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| in 1948 | 19631 tons  |
| in 1949 | 29368 tons  |
| in 1950 | 16397 tons  |
| in 1951 | 11765 tons  |
| and     |             |
| in 1952 | 26723 tons. |

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May I know whether this matter was discussed with the Pakistan Government in the recent Indo-Pakistan discussions?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** That was not discussed.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** In view of the fact that the jute manufacturers are going to suffer because of the shrinkage in their export, are we making an attempt to open out markets for them?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Yes, Sir. That attempt is being made continuously.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM IN BHUTAN

\*1318. **Shri Bell Ram Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the position regarding the construction of a dam in Bhutan in connection with the "Manas River" Project?



**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** The Bhutan Government has informed the Government of India that it is not in favour of the construction of this dam. This matter is still under consideration.

**Shri Beli Ram Das:** Has the Government selected any alternative site for this dam?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** This does not arise out of this question.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** What are the reasons given by the Bhutan Government for not constructing this dam?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** They are not in favour of the construction of this dam.

**Shri Beli Ram Das:** May I know the causes why the Bhutan Government has refused permission to construct this dam?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question was put and answered.

#### COD-LIVER OIL

**\*1320. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand for cod-liver oil in India;

(b) the number of Government factories manufacturing cod-liver oil;

(c) the total quantity manufactured in India in the year 1951-52;

(d) whether the product of each factory is subjected to analysis;

(e) whether any complaints have been received against the quality;

(f) if the answer to part (e) above be in the affirmative, what are the companies whose product is complained against; and

(g) what steps have been taken by the Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**  
(a) The annual demand is estimated at about 30,000 gallons.

(b) There is no factory in the country manufacturing cod-liver oil.

(c) to (g). Do not arise.

**Kumari Anule Mascarene:** May I know whether there are factories manufacturing shark liver oil, which is the same as cod-liver oil, in India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There are factories manufacturing shark liver oil but I do not think the quality of the product or the product itself is identical with cod-liver oil.

**Shri Nanadas:** What steps have Government taken to start cod liver oil factories in India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** If my hon. friend would be able to suggest to me that we can do some fishing in cod, we can take steps to start factories.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Arising out of the answer of the hon. Minister, may I know whether Government have made any enquiries as to the availability of cod fish in the Wadge Bank?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Wadge Bank?

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** That is a very good fishing ground off the coast of Travancore considered to be one of the best in the whole world.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am told there are no prospects of cod fishing near India. Perhaps my information is not accurate enough. The hon. Member seems to know more about it. I will take the information from him.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** He has given a wrong information.

#### REVISED ESTIMATES OF HIRAKUD PROJECT

**\*1321. Pandit Lingaraj Misra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether necessary sanction has been accorded to the Estimate, as now revised, of the Hirakud Dam Project with a view to pursue the programme of construction with vigour as suggested by the Advisory Committee in its Report of March, 1952?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** The Government of Orissa have given their approval to the revised estimate for Stage I of the Project. This Estimate is now under scrutiny by the Hirakud Control Board. As soon as the recommendations of the Board are received, necessary revised sanction of the Government of India will be issued. This, however, is not affecting the programme of construction which is being pursued with vigour.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I know whether these revised estimates have received the approval of the Government of India, including the Finance

Ministry, before being approved by the Orissa Government?

**Shri Nanda:** I have stated already that the Orissa Government has given its approval but the Control Board is going to look into the estimates minutely. After that, the Government of India will take notice of it.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I know if administrative sanction has been given by the appropriate Government of India authorities in this matter?

**Shri Nanda:** Originally the Government of India has given that.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** I want to know about the revised estimates.

**Shri Nanda:** For revised estimates I have given the facts. The Orissa Government has given the approval. The Control Board is looking into it and that will be done in the course of the next few days and immediately the Government of India will take up.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** Has the Minister consulted the Finance Ministry of the Central Government?

**Shri Nanda:** The Finance Ministry and all the Ministries concerned, originally have given their approval.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is with reference to revised estimates.

**Shri Nanda:** About the question of the revised estimates, general approval has been given that the work should go on but the revised estimate has not received the approval of the Government of India for the reason that it has not yet reached the Government.

**Shri Lokenath Mishra:** Who constitutes the Board?

**Shri Nanda:** The Chief Minister of Orissa and some officers.

#### COMMERCIAL CHARGES ON COAL

\*1322. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have abolished or are contemplating to abolish the commercial charges on coal in order to facilitate the export of coal to foreign markets; and

(b) at what rate the surcharges work out per ton?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The commercial charges on coal export to Pakistan

have been abolished from the 25th March, 1953. The question of abolition as a general issue is separately under examination.

(b) The commercial charges vary from country to country. A statement is laid on the table of the House showing the additional charges per ton in respect of each country. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 12.]

**Shri K. P. Sinha:** Is it a fact that we lose about a crore of rupees per year under this agreement?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Due to the abolition of commercial charges on coal export to Pakistan, it is true the revenue will be affected to the extent of about a crore of rupees.

**Shri K. P. Sinha:** Is it a fact that this agreement was entered into in the hope of having a long-term agreement on this subject?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I do not know about the period of the agreement. It is a question to be directed to my hon. friend, the Minister for Commerce and Industry.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** What are the reasons for not following a uniform policy with regard to commercial charges? Why does it vary from country to country?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** We have to take into consideration the amount of charge that the country could bear in the light of imports by those countries from other countries. We have also to take into consideration the competitive prices prevailing in those countries. We cannot have a uniform commercial charge for exports to all countries.

#### IMPORT DUTIES IN FIJI

\*1324. **Shri C. E. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Starred Question No. 1058 asked on 28th March, 1953 and state:

(a) whether Government have any information as to whether Fiji has got import duties called "Standard" and "Preferential"; and

(b) whether we have our Trade Commissioner in Fiji?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The required information is being collected and will be placed before the House when available.

(b) There is no commercial representative in Fiji but our Commissioner in Fiji looks after our trade interests.



**Shri C. R. Chowdary:** May I know whether the goods imported from our country are charged the standard or the preferential rate?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** That is exactly the information which I am trying to collect.

**Shri C. R. Chowdary:** May I know whether our exports are able to meet the demands in full?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I cannot say. I can only give the figures of exports. I cannot say whether they will meet the demands.

**Shri Nanadas:** What are the articles that we export to Fiji?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Cotton manufacture, jute manufacture, haberdashery, millinery, are the major items exported from India.

#### NANDI KONDA PROJECT

\*1325. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent, the investigation of the right side channel of Nandi Konda Project has been conducted as per the decision or decisions taken in the "Engineers' and Experts' Conference" held on the 8th December, 1952, convened by the Planning Commission;

(b) when it is expected to be completed;

(c) whether the decision taken by the Planning Commission at a meeting held on the 20th January, 1953 regarding investigations into the development of Krishna and Godavari Basins, is in revision of the decision taken on the 8th December, 1952 at the Engineers' and Experts' Conference; and

(d) the scope and the effect of the decision taken on the 20th January, 1953 by the Planning Commission, on the investigation being conducted on the Nandi Konda Project, by the Madras and Hyderabad States as per the recommendations of the Khosla Committee?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) About 200 miles length of the Nandi Konda Canal have been aligned on the ground and about 100 miles remain to be aligned.

(b) The entire investigation, including alignment, location of masonry works and preparation of designs, estimates, drawings and report is expect-

ed to be completed by the end of July, 1953.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Shri C. R. Chowdary:** May I know if this project will be taken up immediately after the investigation is completed?

**Shri Nanda:** That would depend upon the result of the investigations.

**Shri Nanadas:** May I know what decision the Government have taken with regard to the Krishna-Pennar project?

**Shri Nanda:** That is part of the same investigation.

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** May I know whether it is the intention to include this project in the current Five Year Plan subject to further investigation recommended by the Khosla Committee?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir. It has been included in the First Five-Year Plan in the sense that a general provision has been made for new projects. If the investigations are completed, it is possible to take it up during this period.

**Shri Nanadas:** May I know what progress has been made with regard to the Kavali-Kanupur canals which are included in the right side of the Nandi Konda project?

**Shri Nanda:** These two canals are included in the whole scheme.

**Shri C. R. Chowdary:** May I know whether the investigations are conducted under the supervision of the Khosla Committee or under the supervision of the Madras State?

**Shri Nanda:** It is under the general supervision of the Technical Committee of which Mr. Khosla is the Chairman.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** In view of the fact that the Krishna-Pennar Project will benefit the residuary State of Madras also will this project be given preference?

**Shri Nanda:** The object of the investigation is to find out the best way of utilising the waters of the Krishna and the Godavary. It is from that point of view that investigations are being carried on.

**Shri Nanadas:** A decision was taken on the 8th December, 1952, that a final decision with regard to the Krishna-Pennar Project, whether its aban-

document or taking up, should be taken within 3 months. May I know at what stage the matter stands today?

**Shri Nanda:** There was no decision to finalise in three months.

#### FAMINE AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA

\*1326. **Shri Bogawat:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Five Year Plan gives high priority to river valley projects in the areas which are very liable to famine;

(b) whether the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and part of Poona adjoining Ahmednagar which are very liable to famine, are omitted from this application of that priority;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a Committee appointed by the Centre under the presidentship of Shri Ramamurti, made a report on the chronic famine area of Maharashtra and recommended suitable measures for providing relief on a permanent and semi-permanent basis;

(e) if so, what measures are recommended for the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and part of Poona; and

(f) the steps the Government of India intend to take in the matter?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) to (c). The principal considerations governing the inclusion of irrigation schemes in the Five Year Plan were—

(1) whether a scheme was under execution at the time of formulating the Plan; and

(2) whether it was calculated to provide an early increase in food production.

In the case of Bombay, the Plan contemplated that irrigation schemes already begun should be completed as early as possible.

(d) Yes.

(e) and (f). A number of recommendations, mostly long-term ones have been made and these are under examination. Loans have been given for minor irrigation works to the extent of Rs. 23 lakhs as a measure of immediate relief.

**Shri Bogawat:** May I know if there are proper protective schemes in the Five Year Plan, and may I know

if the Government mean to amend the Plan?

**Shri Nanda:** Protective schemes are being taken up and it is not necessary to amend the Plan, for that purpose.

**Shri Bogawat:** May I know whether the Government will place on the Table of the House the recommendations of the Ramamurthi Committee?

**Shri Nanda:** As I stated, most of the recommendations are of a long-term character. They are not of current and immediate interest. But, if the hon. Member desires, information can be supplied.

**Shri Bogawat:** May I know whether Government have considered very important river valley projects in the area which is very liable to famine?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir. These several projects are either under investigation immediately or will be taken up for investigation in course of time.

**Shri Bogawat:** May I know whether the Kukadi project which is very useful to the famine area, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, will be considered by the Government in the Five Year Plan?

**Shri Nanda:** That is one of the projects recommended in the Ramamurthi report. It will receive consideration.

**Shri Altekar:** May I know whether the Government are aware that the land in the districts of Sholapur, Bijapur and Ahmednagar is of good quality and if properly watered it could be turned into a surplus area?

**Shri Nanda:** That is well understood.

**Shri Gadgil:** Will the Government consider the desirability of giving the highest priority to irrigation works in the chronically famine infested areas in the next stage of the Plan?

**Shri Nanda:** That is a very commendable suggestion. It is being done even now.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us go to the next question.

#### OIL REFINERIES

\*1327. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether there is any possibility of obtaining crude oil from nearer sources than the present Middle East sources?

(b) What are the by-products of oil refineries and how far will they be useful to other industries?

(c) How far will the oil refineries in India facilitate the development of the gypsum sulphuric acid industry?

(d) What will be the approximate amount of foreign exchange saved when the three refineries go into production?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) For the Bombay refineries Middle East is the nearest source of crude oil but in the case of the refinery to be set up at Visakhapatnam, the possibility of obtaining crude oil from sources nearer than the Middle East will be explored. In the meantime, prospecting for oil in India is being carried on and some encouraging signs have been noticed in the Bengal basin.

(b) There are numerous by-products of the refineries, the more important of which are toluene, benzene, sulphur, propane gas and other gases. The majority of those are useful in chemical industries. Extraction of the by-products, however, involves heavy further capital outlay for which the Refinery Companies are not prepared at this stage because they desire to concentrate on the completion of the main refineries. The possibility of setting up plants for this purpose in the future is, however, being examined, and the Refinery Companies have been addressed to make suitable provisions in their lay-out for the future addition of such plants. For the present the only economic use of refinery gases is as fuel.

(c) Since the oil refineries would need a large quantity of sulphuric acid for their operation, this will facilitate the development of a sulphuric acid industry in the country, either from the refinery gases or from gypsum, by providing a demand of sufficient magnitude in a single area.

(d) The total saving in foreign exchange by the establishment of the three refineries in India is expected to be of the order of Rs. 10 crores per year.

**Shri Nanadas:** May I know whether Government have entered into any agreement with any country or countries for the supply of crude oil?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Government have not entered into any agreement.

**Shri Nanadas:** May I know to what extent internal production will meet the demands of these refineries?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Does the hon. Member mean refined products?

**Shri Nanadas:** How far will the internal production of crude oil meet the demands of the refineries?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** There is no production at present of crude oil of any magnitude except in Digboi in Assam.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May we know whether any of this oil, after refining, is going to be re-exported, and if so, the proportion of the oil refined?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** That question was answered. I think Sir, the other day, on the floor of the House. The question of re-export does not arise, now.

**Shri Nanadas:** May I know whether we are under an obligation to supply the products of these refineries to Commonwealth countries?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** No, Sir. There is no such obligation.

**Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Is it a fact that lignite now available in large quantities in Madras is a source of synthetic manufacture of crude oil? If so, what are the efforts made to develop it?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Lignite is yet to be mined in South Arcot. The Government of Madras have just begun a pilot project. Apart from that, the question of manufacture of synthetic petrol out of coal has been deferred for the present.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know, Sir, if there is a term in the contract entered into with the companies that are setting up the oil refineries that the surplus products, after supplying the needs of India, will be marketed in the Far East only?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I don't think, Sir, there is any such specific condition that the surplus will be marketed only in the Far East.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will go to the next question.

#### SALT EXPORTS TO CALCUTTA

\*1328. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how much salt was exported last year from Kathiawar and Kutch to the port of Calcutta?

(b) What was and is the rate of freight per ton from Kathiawar-Kutch to the port of Calcutta?

(c) To what extent did the freight charges increase the sale price of that salt?

(d) What was and is the rate of freight per ton from Vishakapatnam to the port of Calcutta?

(e) What steps have been taken by Government to export salt from Vishakapatnam to Calcutta?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Approximately 3:85 lakh tons.

(b) The Freight on salt consignments from Kathiawar-Kutch to the port of Calcutta was Rs. 34/8/- per ton during 1952. The present rate effective from 1st January, 1953 is Rs. 30/12/- per ton.

(c) The present freight charges raise the price of Kathiawar/Kutch salt in the Calcutta market by about 5 ples per seer above its price in the producing areas.

(d) Freight from Vishakapatnam to the port of Calcutta is not known as there has been no shipment of salt from that place in recent years.

(e) Government have taken no steps to export salt from Vishakapatnam to Calcutta as there has been no demand for such despatches either from the manufacturers or the general trade. There is however no restriction on such exports.

**Shri Nanadas:** May I know, Sir, what steps Government propose to take to develop salt production in the eastern coast in view of the fact that it is cheap to export to Calcutta?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The question is too general, Sir. Every possible step is being taken for the production of salt in all parts of India, and salt production even in the east coast has gone up. It is open to any private manufacturer to come forward to manufacture more salt in the east coast, and the Government will be glad to help him.

**Shri Nanadas:** May I know, Sir, if Government propose to enquire into the freight charges from Vishakapatnam to Calcutta?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I do not see why the Government should enquire into this matter?

**Shri Punnoose:** Is there a complaint that the freight charge is high?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I am not aware of any such complaint, Sir.

#### JAFFNA TOBACCO

\*1329. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of Jaffna chewing tobacco imported into the Indian Union during the last year?

(b) How does the quality of Jaffna tobacco differ from that produced in India?

(c) Do Government propose to allow imports of Jaffna chewing tobacco in 1953-54 and also in future?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a). 354,143 lbs. in 1952.

(b) The Jaffna Tobacco is said to have a specially attractive taste not found in chewing tobacco produced in India.

(c) Yes.

**Shri Nanadas:** What steps have the Government taken to produce the Jaffna variety of tobacco in India itself?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The total production of the Indian variety similar to the Jaffna variety is at present estimated to be somewhere between 4 to 5 million lbs. and it is likely that in the near future the entire demand from Travancore-Cochin may be met.

**Some Hon. Members:** We could not hear.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is likely that the entire demand will be met in a few years' time.

**Shri Punnoose:** He said something about Travancore-Cochin. What is that?

**Shri Karmarkar:** That is the area largely consuming the Jaffna tobacco. Therefore, I referred to it.

**Kumari Annie Mascarene:** May I know whether Government has entered into any agreement with any company in Jaffna to import Jaffna tobacco for the next ten years?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I don't think so, Sir.

#### POSTS IN A.I.R. AND PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

\*1330. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many posts in A.I.R. and Press Information Bureau are held by persons who were recruited directly and not through the Union Public Service Commission?

(b) How many of them do not possess the requisite qualifications?

(c) How many of them are those who were rejected by the U.P.S.C.?

(d) If there are any, what steps are taken to prevent such irregularities?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a)—

All India Radio: 204

Press Information Bureau: 16

(b) All India Radio: 2

Press Information Bureau: Nil.

(c) All India Radio: 41

Press Information Bureau: 1

(d) All India Radio: Of the 41 persons continuing in their posts in spite of rejection by the Union Public Service Commission, 35 are being replaced by duly selected candidates and 3 will be replaced after necessary selection has been made by the U. P. S. C.

Press Information Bureau: The post held by the rejected person has already been referred to the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment.

To prevent irregular appointments in future, necessary instructions have already been issued to all Attached Offices.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** May I know, Sir, how these direct recruitments took place?

**Shri Karmarkar:** When the all India Radio was being rapidly developed, there was not sufficient time to make these recruitments in the normal manner. Therefore, these direct recruitments were made, and as soon as it was possible, we have taken steps to see to it that these are regularised and proper selections made.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** What happens to those candidates who are put on the waiting list by the Union Public Service Commission.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I think they are waiting.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** I think this is no answer, Sir. I want to know what happens to those candidates who are put on the waiting list. Where do they disappear?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I think the correct answer is that they have to wait until they are accepted or rejected.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** At what time did this rapid development of the All India Radio take place when these appointments were made?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The appointments have been made since 1947 and it was found possible only recently to regularise these and take vigorous steps to see to it that everything is regularised.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** In view of the reply about regularising the appointments, may I know if there were no instructions in the beginning as to how the men should be recruited and about their fitness as in other departments?

**Shri Karmarkar:** There was a regular committee of the Ministry itself. What I meant by regularisation was regularisation through the normal process of the Union Public Service Commission where such posts are to be filled by the U.P.S.C. They were not irregular appointments.

#### NILOKHERI

\*1331. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nilokheri is situated in a very low lying area;

(b) whether it is a fact that during rainy season water enters the houses in that colony;

(c) whether it is a fact that the locality is always affected by malaria; and

(d) whether this fact was taken into consideration at the time of selection of the locality for development projects?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) It is in a low-lying area.

(b) Yes, occasionally.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** May I know, Sir, if any representation was made by the residents of Nilokheri to bring about more sanitary conditions there?

**Shri Nanda:** It does not need any representation. The administration is making every effort to make the place as sanitary as possible.

### मथुरा जिले के लिए कोयला

\*१३३२. श्री बिगम्बर सिंह : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बतलाते की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) अक्टूबर १९५२ से आज तक जिला मथुरा, यू० पी० के लिए नियत किए गए कोयले की मात्रा;

(ख) किस ने कितना मांगा था;

(ग) योजना-कार्य के लिए कितना कोयला नियत किया गया था;

(घ) जिला विकास संघ को अपना अभ्यंश अभी तक क्यों नहीं मिला है; तथा

(ङ) कब तक मिलने की आशा है ?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 13.]

Sanctions for Brick Burning Coal are issued on a six monthly basis, and the number of wagons sanctioned for this purpose for Mathura District during the period July 1952 to June 1953 is 151.

(b) Information is not available, as demands are placed on the State Coal Controller and not on the Coal Commissioner.

(c) 1440 wagons for the whole of U.P. during the period July 1952 to June 1953.

(d) and (e). No allocation has been made by the State and Controller U.P. for the District Co-operative Federation, Mathura District

श्री बिगम्बर सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह पता है कि जो लोग व्यक्तिगत कार्य के लिए कोयला मांगते हैं, उनको तो वह मिल जाता है, लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव और प्लानिंग बोर्ड के कार्यों के लिए जब मांगते हैं तो कोयला नहीं मिलता ?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The internal distribution of the coal allotted to each State is a matter for the State Government concerned, and so I am not

in a position to go into the details about it.

श्री बिगम्बर सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह पता है कि लोगों के अन्दर यह भावना पैदा हो गई है कि व्यक्तिगत आधार पर कार्य करना चाहिये क्योंकि वहां जा कर वे कोयला प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और कोऑपरेटिव आधार पर नहीं करना चाहिये, क्योंकि कोयला प्राप्त नहीं होता ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Minister has already stated that it is a matter entirely under the control of the State Government. He cannot be expected to answer questions of details in that regard.

### TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MINING)

\*1333. **Shri Vittal Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether the Technical Advisory Committee (Mining) appointed to consider the cases of individual hardships caused to Mining Companies as a result of pegging of output of metallurgical coal has since concluded its work?

(b) If so, which are the mining companies that have been exempted and what is their annual production of metallurgical coal?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Appeals against "pegging" orders, involving hardship to individual collieries, are considered by the Coal Board, in consultation with the Technical Advisory Committee (Mining), where necessary.

The Technical Advisory Committee (Mining) is a permanent Committee attached to the Coal Board and the question of its concluding its work does not arise. A statement is laid on the Table of the House, showing the functions of the Committee. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 14.]

(b) No Mining Companies have been exempted from the "pegging" orders.

**Shri Vittal Rao:** May I know whether this Committee is going to restrict its inquiry to Bengal and Bihar coalfields only, or it will extend to Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad collieries also?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Wherever pegging orders have been issued, and



they have to be gone into, this Committee will be consulted by the Coal Board.

**Shri Vittal Rao:** My question is not with regard to pegging orders relating to metallurgical coal. But there are other points included in the terms of reference. Will they be gone into by the Committee?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Vittal Rao:** May I know the strength of the members of this Committee, and the non-officials thereon?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I would require notice to answer that question.

#### METALLURGICAL COAL (EXPORT)

\*1331. **Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of metallurgical coal exported during the year 1952; and

(b) the countries to which the same was exported and the value realised thereon?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) 841,799 tons

(b) Japan, Burma, Aden, East Africa, South Korea and Pakistan. Information regarding value realised is not readily available.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know the actual quantity of metallurgical coal exported to South Korea and to Japan, and also whether the export to Japan is on condition that it should not be re-exported to South Korea?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I am sorry I have not got the figures here of export to each country separately.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know whether in the case of the export of metallurgical coal to Japan, there is any condition that the coal so exported from India should not be re-exported from Japan to South Korea?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I have no information on that point just now.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Mr. C. R. Narasimhan absent.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** May I put the question, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will come towards the end, after the whole list is over.

Next question, No. 1337.

#### RURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

\*1337. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many and in which Radio Stations, Rural Advisory Committees have been formed up-to-date?

(b) What are the detailed functions of the Committees?

(c) How many meetings were held up to March, 1953?

(d) Do Government contemplate to set up Rural Advisory Committees in the remaining Stations?

(e) If so, when?

(f) What is the number of members in each Committee?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Fourteen Rural Advisory Committees have so far been constituted. These are at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras-Vijayawada, Lucknow, Tiruchirappalli, Patna, Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Baroda, Allahabad, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Kozhikode.

(b) The functions of the Committees are:—

(i) to advise the Station Director on Programme planning in so far as it relates to rural programmes of the Station.

(ii) to keep the Station Director in touch with the reactions of the rural listeners and public opinion generally.

(iii) to listen into rural programmes and offer suggestions in regard to their content and language, and

(iv) to advise the Station Director on such matters as may be referred to them for advice.

(c) From the time of their inception and up to the 31st March, 1953, 76 meetings of these Committees have been held.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government are contemplating the constitution of such Committees at Mysore, Jullundur and Nagpur.

(e) The three Committees are expected to be constituted during the course of this year.

(f) The number of non-official members on each Committee is three to four.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether any T.A. or D.A. is granted



to the members of the Committee, for attending the meetings?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I have no information, but I should presume it is so.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know who appoints the members of these committees, and whether the local institutions are consulted?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Yes, Sir. We are making all sorts of consultations necessary for the purpose, but it is Government that appoints them.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know in how many cases this regional language question has been referred to by the Committee, and in how many cases their recommendation was accepted?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Regional language question? I could not follow the import of the question.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The regional Committees recommended the introduction of the regional language in those stations. May I know whether in all the cases this has been accepted?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The language that is used for rural programmes is a language that the rural listeners understand, namely the regional language. I do not exactly follow what my hon. friend wants.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Is it not a fact that some of these radio stations have got both Programme Advisory Committees and Rural Advisory Committees? Is it the intention of the Government to merge these two committees into one?

**Shri Karmarkar:** No, Sir. We have not decided to merge these two committees into one, wherever they exist like that, because the objects of these two committees are different. The Rural Advisory Committee is supposed to concentrate only on the requirements of the rural listeners.

**Shri K. C. Sodhia:** What is the total budget for rural broadcast?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to have notice of that question.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I wanted to know this from the hon. Minister. Since the inception of these committees, there were two or three languages which were broadcast in those stations; and the Rural Advisory Committees also recommended the broadcast in the regional languages. In how many cases have these recommendations been accepted?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am unable to understand that question, because

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each of these rural programmes is broadcast in the regional language. For instance, in Delhi, it may be Hindi or Urdu.

**Mr. Speaker:** His question was whether these committees have recommended any addition to the languages in which the broadcast is made, and if so, the number of those languages?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Now I have followed the question. I shall find that out.

#### ASSISTANT STATION DIRECTORS

\*1338. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether any selection of candidates for the post of Assistant Station Directors has recently been made?

(b) What was the number of candidates who appeared for the selection and what was the number of women among them?

(c) How many candidates have been chosen and what is the number of women among them?

(d) Are any posts specially reserved for women; if so, what is their proportion of the total number of posts available?

(e) Who are the members of the Selection Board?

(f) Who represents the Information and Broadcasting Ministry on the Selection Board?

(g) Have Government received or heard of any charges of nepotism and favouritism in the selection of these officers?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 105 candidates were interviewed, including 7 ladies;

(c) 14 candidates have been selected, out of whom 2 are ladies.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The selection Panel consisted of two members of the Union Public Service Commission. They were assisted by a representative of the Ministry and a representative of All India Radio. The latter two officers were only present to assist the Commission's Panel and to explain the Ministry's point of view. They had, however, no responsibility or power in the matter of the actual selections.

(g) No, Sir.

**Shri Nanadas:** May I know how many out of the 14 selected are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to find it out.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether any of these 14 posts has been reserved for Scheduled Castes?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to have notice.

श्री भार० एन० सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इन चीदह में उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने हैं ?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I shall find out.

**Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Who represents the Information and Broadcasting Ministry on the Board?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The name of the officer? I have not got the name, and even if it were there, I do not see how the public is interested in it. If my hon. friend insists and it is permissible, I shall give it.

**Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** What is the rank of the officer? This is what I referred to in part (f) of the question.

**Shri Karmarkar:** It is a senior officer, but I shall find out the precise rank.

#### Short Notice Question and Answer

##### ROAD BRIDGE OVER RIVER KRISHNA

**Shri Raghuramalah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether detailed proposals of the Madras Government regarding the construction of a road-cum-regulator bridge over Krishna river, near Vijayawada, in Madras State, have reached the Government of India;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken any decision thereon; and

(c) if so, what is that decision?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):** With your permission, Sir. I would like to make a statement in answer to the question.

2. The current five-year programme for the development of National Highways provides for the construction of a road bridge on N. H. No. 5 (Calcutta-Madras) over the river

Krishna at Vijayawada. According to the programme, the bridge work is to be taken up during the year 1953-54 and action was in fact being taken to ensure that the work of the construction of the bridge is commenced in the year 1953-54.

3. Upto the first week of February last, the proposal was to construct an independent bridge over the river Krishna about one mile downstream of the anicut. Plans and estimates for this bridge were received from the Chief Engineer, Highways, Madras, on the 7th January 1953. While these plans and estimates were being scrutinised, the Consulting Engineer (Roads) visited Madras and took that opportunity to discuss the design of the bridge with the Chief Engineer, Highways, Madras. In these discussions the Chief Engineer, Highways, informally raised the question of building a regulator-cum-road bridge and suggested the matter being discussed with the State Chief Engineer for Irrigation. These informal discussions were held on the 9th February 1953 and in these discussions the Consulting Engineer (Roads) informed the State Chief Engineer that the Centre would have no objection in joining the State Government in the construction of the regulator-cum-road bridge upstream off the present anicut, instead of proceeding with the original plan to have an independent bridge downstream of the anicut, provided a suitable alignment could be found for the approaches leading to the combined structure. He also told them that, subject to the concurrence of the Central Ministry of Finance, the National Highway budget would bear the cost involved in providing a bridge to National Highway standards to be approved of by the Centre, as part of the combined structure. He also made certain suggestions with regard to the design of the combined structure and desired the modified plans and estimates to be submitted to the Government of India.

4. On the 20th March 1953, some members of Parliament from the Andhra area discussed the position with regard to the proposal for the construction of the regulator-cum-road bridge with me. In these discussions I informed them that no proposals had been received officially from the Madras Government for the construction of a regulator-cum-road bridge, though there had been informal discussions between the Consulting Engineer (Roads) and Chief Engineers of Madras.

5. On the 25th March 1953, a letter was received from the Government

of Madras asking the Centre to authorise them to start the construction of the regulator-cum-road bridge and to accept debit of an amount equal to the cost of an independent road bridge. This letter was not accompanied by any plans and estimates. As it is the practice of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport to first examine the technical soundness of the schemes, proposed by the States, before agreeing to any expenditure from the National Highway funds, and as in this case the actual share of the cost to be borne by the Central Government can be assessed only after the detailed plans and estimates are received, the Madras Government were addressed on the 6th April 1953 asking them to submit detailed plans and estimates for the combined structure for the scrutiny and approval of the Central Government. In this letter, the question of adopting the design of the structure to the technical requirements mentioned by the Consulting Engineer (Roads) during his discussions, has also been pointed out.

6. As soon as the detailed plans and estimates referred to above are received from the Government of Madras, they will be expeditiously examined and the final decision of the Government of India will be communicated to the State Government without any avoidable loss of time.

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I suggest, Sir, that these statements be laid on the Table without being read. I previously said so. I really do not see why such statements are read out taking the time of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have already addressed the Ministries on this question, that they should not make long statements. But if the Ministers choose to make statements in reply to a question, unless they are submitted to the Speaker for perusal, it is difficult for me to say.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I would beg of Members of the House including Ministers not to read out long statements.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is one point in permitting such statements on important issues. Statements laid on the Table are hardly read by all the Members and they do not attract as much attention as hon. Members would like to. If a statement is read, then the whole House hears it. That is the advantage of it. But it is all a question of balancing between the length of the statement, the time taken and the importance of the subject.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know, Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker:** No supplementary question on this. The reason is not because it is a statement and therefore no supplementary should be permitted—it is not like that—but that the statement, as stated by the hon. the Leader of the House, is really so long and contains so many points that I doubt whether each one of us has fully grasped all the points. Therefore, the best course is this. The statement is now before the House. They will get a copy in the debates and such Members who desire to put questions may separately table questions. That will save the time, and questions would be more effective also, instead of having some random questions now.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** In view of the importance of this question of the road-cum-regulator bridge, it is necessary on the part of Members who come from Andhra to put some supplementaries to elicit information.

**Mr. Speaker:** They can further table any number of questions they like. They have got the liberty of tabling questions.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** There is some complication. The Madras State Government stated that it has sent...

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever it may be. Those are points of argument. I am not aware of all these details myself.

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STATEMENT REGARDING CORRECTION IN ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1250 DATED 9TH APRIL 1953.

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** With your permission, Sir, I would like to make a statement. Arising from question No. 1250 in the House on the 9th April on the subject of the Oil Refinery proposed to be erected at Visakhapatnam by the Caltex Co., a supplementary question was asked as to what would be the issued capital of this new company. I stated that it is expected to be about Rs. 7½ crores. The figure given by me relates to the total capital cost as estimated at present. The issued capital of the company, however, is expected to be only about Rs. three crores, and not Rs. Seven and half crores.

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# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## INDIAN MILITARY MISSION IN NEPAL

\*1319. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the **Working Committee** of the **Nepalese Congress** have demanded the withdrawal of the **Indian Military Mission** which has been in **Kathmandu** at the request of the **Government of Nepal**?

(b) If so, do **Government** contemplate to withdraw the said **Mission**?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) **Government** have seen press reports about this.

(b) No. The mission was sent in April 1952 at the request of the **Government of Nepal** and, according to all accounts, has done good work, which has been greatly appreciated by the **Government of Nepal**.

## BISCUITS

\*1323. **Shri Buchhikotalah:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the total annual productive capacity of the biscuit factories in India?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The annual installed capacity of organised factories is estimated at about 40,000 tons.

## RELAY OF BANNED CINEMA SONGS

\*1335. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that cinema songs which are banned here, are relayed from other foreign countries and especially from Ceylon?

(b) If so, what steps are taken to check this practice?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) There are no relays from foreign countries, but it has been noticed that in the broadcasts of Ceylon, Goa and Pakistan Radios, there are sometimes film songs not included in or excluded from All India Radio's programme.

(b) The **Government of India** are not in a position to suggest to Radio organizations of other countries what types of broadcasting material should be used in their programmes.

## IRON-ORE EXPORT TO JAPAN

\*1336. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** (a) Will the **Minister of Commerce and**

**Industry** be pleased to state whether **Government** have renewed negotiation with **Japan** for the export of **Indian Iron-ore** to that country?

(b) If so, what is the export quota fixed?

(c) Will there be a State-wise distribution of the export quota?

(d) Has the proposal of magnification and briquetting of the vastly available magnetite ores of Salem been brought to the notice of **Government** in this connection?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

## BURMA EVACUEES

\*1339. { **Shri Rajagopala Rao:**  
**Shri K. Subrahmanyam:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the **Government of India** have received any report from the **Government of Madras** about the steps taken by that **Government** to ameliorate the condition of **Burma evacuees** settled in **Vizagapatnam** and **Srikakulam Districts**; and

(b) if not, whether **Government** have made any enquiry into the steps taken by the **Madras Government** in this direction?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). Yes; a recent report states that most of the evacuees have now settled down in their villages. Many are earning their livelihood by seasonal agricultural labour, and some of those in coastal villages by fishing. Skilled workers are returning to **Burma**, and many of the ex-**Burma** Railway employees have been absorbed by the **Indian Railways**. Spinning and weaving co-operative societies have been established, and financial assistance and capital advances have been given to them to facilitate their rehabilitation.

## IMPORT OF BOOKS

1040. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total value of books imported from foreign countries and the number thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** A statement showing the quantity and value of books and printed matter imported during the

years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 (April 1952 to January 1953) is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 15]

Separate figures for books are not available. Statistics of quantity are being maintained in cwts. and not in numbers.

#### SALT PRODUCTION IN PROPOSED ANDHRA STATE

1041. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the salt producing centres in the proposed Andhra State?

(b) What was the total production of salt in the area comprising the proposed Andhra State during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952?

(c) Is that area self-sufficient or surplus in salt?

(d) What was the surplus, if any, in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952?

The Minister of Production (**Shri K. C. Reddy**): (a) A statement showing the location of licensed salt factories likely to be included in the proposed Andhra State is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 16.]

(b) The total estimated production was as under.

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| 1950 | 67 lakh mds.       |
| 1951 | 71 lakh mds.       |
| 1952 | ... 55.5 lakh mds. |

The fall in production during 1952 was due to adverse weather conditions, including a severe cyclone.

(c) Under normal weather conditions that area will be surplus in salt.

(d) The surplus amounted to about 12 lakh mds. in 1950 and 14 lakh mds. in 1951. The estimated surplus in 1952 was negligible.

#### STORE PURCHASE POLICY

1042. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the rules followed by Government in regard to their store purchase policy, and state whether there are any proposals under consideration for revising these rules so as to give a greater degree of price preference to indigenous manufacturers than is done at present?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (**Shri Buragohain**): A copy of the 'Rules for the supply of articles required to be pur-

chased for the public service' in India is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 17.]

These Rules were promulgated with the late Department of Industries and Labour Resolution No. S-217 dated the 12th December 1929 and are still in force. These Rules provide for preference generally and limited price preference in respect of articles produced or manufactured in India either wholly or in part and while placing orders effect is given to the policy enunciated therein.

Government of India have recently appointed a Stores Purchase Committee to examine the working of the Central Stores Purchase Organisation in India. Its terms of reference include an examination of the working of the stores purchasing system in relation to assistance to articles of Indian manufacture and encouragement to small-scale and cottage industries. The question of revision of the Rules will be taken up to the extent necessary after the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee have been considered by Government.

#### GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

1043. **Shri Bansal:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay statements on the Table of the House showing:—

(i) the purchases made by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals during each of the financial years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(ii) the purchases made by the Indian Stores Department, London, in respect of the above three financial years;

(iii) the purchases made by the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the said period; and

(iv) what percentage the purchases made through indigenous sources, constitute of the total purchases made?

(b) Have Government any proposal under consideration for giving full details of the purchases to be made by the Government of India, State Governments, quasi-public bodies, Railways, Defence Services and different National Projects so as to give indigenous manufacturers an idea of the lines on which they could initiate expansion of existing units or development of new ones?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (**Shri Buragohain**): (a) A statement giving the

required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 18.]

(b) The following steps are already being taken in that connection:—

(i) The Purchase Organisations advertise in the Indian Trade Journal all demands of stores valued at Rs. 5,000/- and above.

(ii) A weekly statement of contracts placed with different manufacturers, suppliers giving full details, such as description of stores, quantity, rate, country of origin etc. is also published in the Indian Trade Journal. Similar details of contracts placed by Director General, India Store Department, London /India Supply Mission, Washington are published, quarterly, in the Indian Trade Journal.

(iii) For certain items the Indenting Departments notify in advance, their requirements for the next two years and in such cases the industry is kept informed.

(iv) Trial orders are also placed on indigenous Manufacturers in consultation with the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to develop new capacity in the country.

The information published and the steps taken are considered sufficient to enable the indigenous Manufacturer to initiate expansion of existing units or to develop new capacity.

#### CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

**1044. Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of chemical diamonds imported from Rangoon year by year from 1947 up to 1952;

(b) the value of indigenous chemical diamonds produced in India annually during the same period; and

(c) whether chemical diamonds are produced in India on a cottage industry basis?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Information is not available.

(b) and (c). There is no indigenous manufacture of chemical diamonds in India.

#### WAR REPARATIONS

**1045. Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had received a number of items of machinery as part of her share of War Reparations; and

(b) if so, the number and the names of such items of machinery and the names of the countries from whom those items of machinery were received?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10,431 items of general purposes, machine tools and other industrial Capital Equipment were received in India as Reparations from Germany. No claim was made for reparations from Japan.

#### CYCLE FACTORIES

**1046. Shri H. S. Prasad:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of factories that manufacture cycles in India;

(b) the names of the Indian cycle producing companies that make each and every part of a cycle; and

(c) the names of the Indian cycle manufacturing concerns which only manufacture a few parts of a cycle and get the remaining parts from foreign countries and then make a complete cycle?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 19.]

(b) No factory is at present producing complete cycles.

#### DETENTION OF BOATS WITH MOLASSES IN PAKISTAN

**1047. Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the fact that about six months ago about fifty big boats loaded with molasses belonging to some businessmen of Eastern Uttar Pradesh were detained at Premtauli Ghat by the Pakistan Government without giving previous notice of cancelling the facilities for that trade by river;



(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that those boats with the merchandise are still under detention at that place; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for getting them sold in Pakistan or for their return to the Indian traders and the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Government have seen the report of detention referred to, which, they understand, was due to the consignments of molasses being not covered by the requisite import licences from Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken by the Indian Commercial Secretary at Dacca to secure the release of these boats. Some of them are understood to have been released already and a few more are expected to be released shortly.

#### CLOTH REQUIREMENT IN NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

1048. Shri Gohain: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the estimated annual requirement of textile cloth for the North-East Frontier Agency?

(b) What are the total quotas of cloth allotted to each district of the Agency in 1951-52 and 1952-53?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) It is difficult to estimate this because the people generally weave their own cloth from local supplies of yarn and fibre. Some of the people, however, purchase cloth and yarn from shops and a monthly quota of 30 bales of cloth and 60 bales of yarn is being allotted to meet their requirements.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 20.]

#### ASSISTANCE TO COLLIERIES

1049. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the number of collieries which have applied for assistance for stowing operations for the year 1953-54; and

(b) how many of them have been sanctioned assistance for that period?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 110.

(b) 67.

#### STATUTORY BOARDS, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

1050. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total number of (i) statutory boards (ii) departmental committees and (iii) commissions working in conjunction with the various branches of the Ministry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The numbers are as follows:

(i) Statutory Boards and Councils ... 9

(ii) Departmental Committees, Boards and Councils.... 19

(iii) Commissions. ... 2

#### APPRENTICES IN GOVERNMENT PRESSES

1051. Shri Nanadas: (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state how many graduate apprentices there are in the Government of India Presses?

(b) What are the terms and conditions of their services?

(c) What is the rate of monthly subsistence allowance paid to each apprentice and when was it fixed?

(d) Do Government propose to enhance the rate of the monthly subsistence allowance?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Eight.

(b) A copy of the rules for recruitment and terms of service is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 21.]

(c) Rs. 50/- p.m.; this was fixed in the year 1922.

(d) The question is under consideration.

#### ASSISTANT TECHNICAL MANAGERS AND OVERSEERS IN GOVERNMENT PRESSES

1052. Shri Nanadas: (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state how many posts of Assistant Technical Manager and Overseer in the Government of India Presses were filled in by direct recruitment made by the Union Public Service Commission and how many by internal promotions since 1948 up-to-date?

(b) How many graduate apprentices have completed their training in the Government Presses under the scheme introduced in 1948?



(c) How many of them have been absorbed in the Government Presses?

(d) How many posts of Assistant Technical Manager and Overseer are vacant at present in the Government Presses?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):**

(a) Out of the eight posts of Assistant Manager (Tech.) filled up since 1948 up-to-date, 4 were filled by direct recruitment in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the rest by departmental promotion. Out of 19 posts of overseers filled during this period, 8 were by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission and 11 by departmental promotion.

These figures exclude short term appointments made for example, against leave vacancies.

(b) One.

(c) None, so far.

(d) Only one post—that of an Overseer—is vacant at present.

**A.I.R. STATION, JULLUNDUR**

**1053. Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the main changes or improvements effected during the years of 1951 and 1952 in the A.I.R. station at Jullundur?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** The main improvement effected at A.I.R. Station, Jullundur during the years 1951 and 1952 is an increase in the power of the relaying centre at Amritsar.

#### CONTROLS

**1054. Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government in each year from 1947 onwards in the administration of various controls on such as—

(i) cotton textiles,

(ii) raw cotton,

(iii) paper, and

(iv) iron and steel; and

(b) whether Government have with them any estimate of the expenditure incurred on the administration of

these controls by various State Governments?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The available information is contained in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 22.]

(b) No, Sir.

#### TURPENTINE OIL

**1055. Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of turpentine oil produced in the country in 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the total number of mills producing this oil and their location State-wise;

(c) the total quantity, if any, imported from and exported to foreign countries; and

(d) the purpose for which the refuse is used?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** a)

| Year | Quantity (in cwts.) |
|------|---------------------|
| 1951 | 48,286              |
| 1952 | 40,704              |

(b) There are 23 factories in the country of which 15 are located in East Punjab, 6 in U.P. and 1 each in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu.

(c)—

| Year              | Quantity (in cwts.) |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Imports       |                     |
| 1951-52           | 43,774              |
| 1952 (April-Dec.) | 24,475              |
| (ii) Exports      |                     |
| 1951-52           | 15,732              |
| 1952 (April-Dec.) | 3,801               |

(d) By the term "refuse" the hon. Member presumably means "Roshin" which is obtained as by-product in the production of turpentine. Rosin is used as industrial raw material in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, soaps, paper and disinfectants.

THE  
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

4241

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE-

Wednesday, 15th April, 1953

*The House met at a Quarter Past  
Eight of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-10 A.M.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF  
STATES

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 14th April 1953, agreed without any amendment to the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Bill, 1953, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 9th April 1953."

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-  
GENERAL (CONDITIONS OF SER-  
VICE) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate certain conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

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Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate certain conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce\* the Bill.

FINANCE BILL AND CENTRAL  
EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

Before dealing with the provisions of this Bill, I should like to make one preliminary observation. The proposals in the Bill are really a part of the Budget proposals for the current year, but owing to the time required for making the necessary administrative arrangements it was not found possible to include them in the Finance Bill. It is, therefore, only for technical reasons that this Bill is being brought forward as a separate measure. It will, I think, be convenient if for purposes of discussion and consideration in the House this Bill is treated as if it were a part of the Finance Bill and considered along with it. It is with this end in view that I sought leave to interrupt the debate on the Finance Bill yesterday to introduce this measure.

In my Budget speech I referred to the various measures taken by Government to assist the tea gardens which had been affected by the steep fall in tea prices. These measures have been of some assistance to the

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

industry, though it is too early to assess their full effect. Government have also been examining other possible measures to help the industry. Suggestions have been made from various quarters that the excise duty should be reduced. After careful examination of the question, Government are convinced that any flat reduction in excise duty will confer little or no benefit to the producer of tea as such a concession is more likely to be absorbed by the middleman. On the other hand, this will only lead to a considerable sacrifice of revenue which the country can ill afford.

We think, however, that without sacrifice of revenue, the excise duty could be so re-adjusted as to prove of practical benefit to the grower. The proposal embodied in the Bill is, briefly, to reduce to one anna per pound all excise duty payable by the tea gardens when they send out tea in bulk to the markets. And, this means that the initial financial commitment of the tea gardens will be substantially reduced. Much of the tea meant for internal consumption is normally marketed by blenders and packers in packets of suitable sizes. At this stage, we propose to levy an additional excise duty of three annas per lb. The net effect would, therefore, be that the total excise on tea going into consumption before packing will be four annas per lb. or an anna per lb. more than at present. On the other hand, the excise duty on tea which goes into consumption in the loose form will be only one anna per lb. Accurate figures of internal consumption of tea are not available. It is estimated, however, at 210 million lbs of which about one-third will be sold in retail in the form of loose tea and two-thirds marketed by blenders and packers in retail packets of suitable sizes.

It would thus be seen that the question of re-adjustment of the duty which has been proposed in the Bill should be of direct benefit to a not inconsiderable section of consumers, particularly of the poorer classes who buy loose tea. No doubt, the consumer who used to buy in packets will have to pay an anna more per lb. But there is the probability that part, if not the whole, of this extra anna may be absorbed by the middleman—absorbed, perhaps, is the wrong word. Although there has been only recently a fairly sharp fall in the price of tea in auction, there has been no corresponding fall in retail prices. It is therefore quite legitimate to expect that a good portion, if not the whole, of the extra

one anna per lb. may go over to packers and other middlemen. The consumers, taken on the whole, will not, it is hoped, pay anything more as it has been calculated that the total revenue, after this re-adjustment, will remain more or less what it is now. As the House is aware, much of the tea produced in the country is exported. The difference, if any, between the excise duty already paid and the export duty of four annas per lb. which remains unchanged will continue to be equated at the time of export.

I should give the House some explanation of sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Bill. This sub-clause proposes to bring within the scope of the new excise duty all package tea which is lying in stock on the 15th April, 1953, in the premises of the producers. Now, this power has been taken as Government is advised that in the alternative, the new duty would become payable only on the tea blended and packed after the introduction of the Bill. It is not, however, Government's intention to enforce liability in full on stocks of package tea as on the 15th April, 1953, produced from loose tea which has already paid the old rate of three annas per lb. before issue from the factories. The effect of the provision made in sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Bill would be to subject such package tea to an additional three annas per lb. An executive notification has, therefore, been issued today under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the effect of which is to levy a duty of one anna per lb. only on all classes of package tea lying in the producers' premises at this date. The total levy on such package tea will thus not exceed four annas per lb. This is just a legal contrivance. Similarly, for some time after the introduction of the new tariff, package tea would be produced from loose tea lying in the producers' premises on the 15th of April, 1953, on which the old duty of three annas per lb. has been paid; in order to limit the total duty on such tea as well to four annas per lb. the executive notification I just referred to also makes provision for it to be assessed to an additional duty of one anna per lb. only.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

With reference to this motion, the hon. Finance Minister has requested

that the further consideration of the Finance Bill may also be taken to be continued side by side with this. That means the two Bills are being taken into consideration together. I should be glad to adopt that procedure as that will save time, but there is one point which strikes me as a flaw, not incurable. And, it is that the hon. Members who participated in the debate yesterday will have no chance now of expressing their views in respect of the provisions of this particular Bill. That is the only difficulty but it can be got over by a general agreement of the hon. Members.

**Dr. S. P. Mookerjee** (Calcutta South-East): If the two Bills are being taken simultaneously and also voted upon simultaneously, why was not this incorporated in the Finance Bill?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already said that there were some administrative difficulties. That is what he said. Now, the point is a short one. I find that 15 hon. Members have spoken. It could not be guaranteed that any one or all of them could have necessarily had a chance to speak on the Bill. They have spoken and the advantage of speaking first can easily be set off against losing this opportunity. But, the most important point is that it will lead to a saving of time.

It forms part of the general scheme of taxation and can best be taken with advantage with the Finance Bill. So, I think, hon. Members will agree that both these Bills should be taken together.

**An Hon. Member:** The time may be extended by one more day.

**Mr. Speaker:** That defeats the object. Already we are behind schedule.

**Shri K. C. Sodhia** (Sagar): Does this Bill not require any study on the part of the Members?

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members can as well speak on this Bill tomorrow after studying. There are still two more days for discussion. Let us make an effort to save time.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta North-East): Day after tomorrow, we are going to take up clause-by-clause discussion of the Finance Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not the day after tomorrow.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Day after tomorrow is non-official day. The day after that we shall take up the clause-by-clause discussion. So far as this Bill is concerned, we will have no opportunity, at any rate.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs tells me that four days have been allotted for the Finance Bill. I accept his statement. Today is only the second day.

**Shri K. K. Basu** (Diamond Harbour): It involves a new tax structure so far as tea is concerned. Therefore, some time should be given.

**Mr. Speaker:** The second alternative will be this: to take the Bills together today and reserve on the last day of discussion, say, about an hour for a special discussion with reference to this Bill.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I think that will meet the needs of the situation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members who have already spoken will have an opportunity to express their views on this particular Bill.

**Dr. S. P. Mookerjee:** It should come on Monday, Sir. Yesterday, the Deputy-Speaker had prepared a timetable, that the general discussion will continue for three days; then on the last day, there will be clause-by-clause discussion, the last one hour being reserved for the third reading. If you take one hour out of that it will be very difficult, unless the House meets at 7-15 A.M.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think that one hour is going to make a lot of discussion, the last one hour being of opportunities. Let us stick to the programme and not draw upon time which will shorten the discussion.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** After the Finance Bill is got through on Saturday, we shall discuss this for one hour on Monday.

**Mr. Speaker:** I said that there is a technical difficulty, but the difficulties can be got over by arrangement and agreement. The point is to have a consolidated discussion on all financial measures.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May I suggest that the third reading on the Finance Bill may be taken up on Monday?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us not fight for one hour. Let us be short in our discussions. Things will adjust themselves. We have to bear in mind that there is a point of time where we have to end the session.

श्री अलखू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। बैसे तो यह ठीक ही है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वह हमारे फायनेंस बिल का ही एक अंग समझा जाना चाहिए। तो इस प्रकार यह एक अंग अंगी के रूप में जो बिल है वह डिस्केस होने लगता है। धुँह एक बिल लेट स्टेज पर आया है, जैसे कोई एक संशोधन के रूप में उपस्थित हो गया हो। कोई बीच छूट गयी थी, उस को शामिल कर दिया गया हो। इस में एक कठिनाई तो यह होती है कि जो सर्वस्य बीस चुके हैं उन्हें अब इस पर बीलने का कोई मौका नहीं मिलेगा और दो बिलों को एक संघ विचार में लेने में जरूर कठिनाई पड़ेगी। अम्हेंछां हीना कि फायनेस बिल को संभाल करनी पर एक या दो घंटे इस के लिये और दे दें, ताकि और लोग भी बोल सकें और नया उदाहरण कायम न हो कि दो बिल एक साथ मिलाकर विचार के लिये उपस्थित किये जा सकें।

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not making any new point. It is substantially the same as what I made. Hon. Members have expressed their opinions. Let us go ahead now with this arrangement, that on Saturday we have one hour in respect of this Bill specially for discussion, which may be technically called a separate discussion, just to enable those of the fifteen Members who have had no chance of speaking to get a chance if they catch the eye of the Speaker, not otherwise. Now, the other motion is already before the House and a joint discussion proceeds.

श्री अलखू राय शास्त्री : मैं माननीय अर्थ मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में और फायनेस बिल के

सम्बन्ध में जो भाषण दिया उस में उन्होंने हमारे राष्ट्र के आर्थिक जीवन पर सुन्दर प्रकाश डाला है ?

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

जो प्रगति इस बीच में हमारे राष्ट्र ने की है उस की एक सुन्दर भाँकी हमें उन के सुन्दर भाषण से मिलती है। देश ने इस बीच में अपनी उत्पादन बँधायी है, अपनी सेना का संगठन किया है और अपनी खाद्य समस्या की सुलझाने की चेष्टा की है। यह सब बातें ऐसी हैं कि जिन से राष्ट्र का विश्वास हमारी शासन व्यवस्था में बढ़ता है। यह सब ऐसे संकट काल में हुआ है जब कि वैदेशिक स्थिति और आन्तरिक स्थिति बहुत कठिन रही है। यह सब देखते हुए हृदय से बधाई बिना कोई व्यक्ति नहीं रहे सकता जो कि ईमानदारी से चीजों की देखना चाहता है।

यह होते हुए भी हम नहीं कह सकते कि हमने अपनी समस्याओं को सुलझा लिया और कुछ करने को शेष नहीं है। मैं जो प्रशंसा अर्थ मंत्री की सारे बेश में हो रही है, समाचार पत्रों में हो रही है और इस भवन में जो प्रशंसा माननीय सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में कर रहे हैं, उस में अपने ये शब्द जोड़ कर चुप नहीं रह जाना चाहता। कुछ आर्थिक बातों की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बजट डिसकशन में मैंने कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया। लेकिन इस अवसर पर कुछ चन्द बातों की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित कर देना मैं राष्ट्र के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन मात्र समझता हूँ और इसी दृष्टि से मैं इस समय खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा राष्ट्र एक सर्वहितकारी सामाजिक राज्य है। इस में हम सब के कल्याण के लिये काम करने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं और उसी दिशा में प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। यह होते हुए आज चाहे दूसरों के दोष के ही कारण हो, चाहे कुछ विरोधी दलों के अपनी दूषित दृष्टि-

कोण के परिणामस्वरूप ही हो, लेकिन हमें यह देखना पड़ता है कि जगह जगह हमें ऐसी कार्रवाइयां करनी पड़ती हैं कि जिनसे लगता है कि जिस राज्य का हमारा लक्ष्य है, सर्वहितकारी राज्य का, वह एक पुलिस राज्य की तरह बनता जा रहा है। हमें १४४ की धाराएं लगानी पड़ती हैं। हमें मीटिंगों पर जलूसों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पड़ते हैं, चाहे वह उनके ही कारण हो, उन की अनुचित कार्रवाईयों के ही कारण हो, पर यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जनता कुछ उस अनुचित कार्रवाई की ओर नहीं बढ़ती तो हमें इन को नहीं लगाना पड़ता। जनता ही उन को रोक देती, न ऐसे जलसे हो सकते न जलूस निकलते। यह चीज थोड़ा सा व्यापक रूप धारण करती जा रही है और यह एक चिन्ता की बात है और हम को इसे दूर करने के प्रयत्न करने चाहियें।

हमें चिन्ता होती है कि जब लेबर के स्ट्राइक की बात आती है। अभी कुछ भेरे मित्र श्री हरिहरनाथजी ने कुछ लोगों में बेकारी के बारे में, कुछ आदमी जो फॅक्टरीज में काम करते हैं उन के निकाले जाने के बारे में बर्चा की। उन के स्ट्राइक हो जाने के बारे में उन्होंने चिन्ता प्रकट की। वह चिन्ता निस्सन्देह एक बड़ी चिन्ता है और जो लोग लेबर क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं उन को उस तरफ ऐसा लगता है कि यह यदि वह भ्रम इस तरह फैलाइज हो और उस में अविश्वास और अश्रद्धा फैले तो देश का बड़ा अहित होगा, क्योंकि उत्पादन उस से अवरूद्ध होता है और यदि उत्पादन अवरूद्ध होता है तो देश में सामान की कमी से उत्तेजना फैलेगी। इसलिये यह महत्व की बात है। लेकिन मुझ को इस से कम महत्व की बात भी नहीं लगती कि सामाजिक और राजनैतिक विद्वेष की आग और उस की नन्ही नन्ही चिनगारियां जगह जगह फैलें और हम उन को न देखें। तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी शासन व्यवस्था का बड़ा भारी

कत्तब यह होना चाहिये कि एक ऐसा पोर्ट फोलियो कियेट करें, एक ऐसा विभाग अलग से खोलें, एक ऐसा मंत्री नियुक्त करें कि जिसका काम ही हो समाजिक और राजनैतिक सम्पर्क स्थापित करना। उस का काम शासन का कम हो, किसी ससक्तीय विभाग से उसका सम्बन्ध कम हो, किन्तु जन सम्पर्क स्थापित करना उस का काम होना चाहिये। उस के साथ एक छोटी सी कमेटी भी, एक ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी भी हम रख सकते हैं कि जो इन चीजों पर निगाह रखे कि कहां कहां क्या असन्तोष फैल रहा है।

“रिपु रुज पावक पाप, इन्हें न गनिये छोट करि”।

हम को नन्ही सी आग की चिनगारी को भी छोटा नहीं समझना चाहिये कि यह क्या करेगी। “आई डैम कैथर फार दीज रोज, दीज रास्कल्स”। वह ऐंटिपूड हमारा वहीं होना चाहिये कि वह जोष क्या है, इन से क्या हो सकता है, इन की हथ क्या परवाह करते हैं, इस दृष्टिकोण से धीरे धीरे हम अपनी शक्ति को क्षीण करते जा रहे हैं और धीरे धीरे अविश्वास और अश्रद्धा की आग फैलती जा रही है। हम को तनिक भी असन्तोष दिखाई पड़े तो तत्काल उभर ध्यान देना चाहिये और उस का निराकरण करना चाहिये। अभी कुछ दिवस हुए हम ने देखा कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण से हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री की बात हुई। दोनों के बयान आए। उन बयानों से जनता को यह निर्णय करने का मौका मिला कि कौन आदमी सही रास्ते पर है और कौन आदमी गलत रास्ते पर है। लेकिन यदि हम बातें ही न करें, सुने नहीं, लोगों से अप्रोच न करें, कान्टैक्ट तोड़ दें, तो अपने राज्य के प्रति अविश्वास बढ़ने का अधिक मौका होता है। इसलिये पहला सुझाव तो मैं यह देना चाहता हूं कि जन



[श्री अलगू राय शर्मा]

सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये और राज-नैतिक और सामाजिक दुर्भावनाओं को दूर करने के लिये । प्रत्येक विरोधी दल के लोगों के साथ उन की बातों को शान्तिपूर्वक सुनने के लिये एक अलग अशासकीय विभाग सा या शासन से कुछ सम्बन्ध न रखने वाला जन सम्पर्क के लिये एक पृथक विभाग और पृथक मंत्री नियुक्त करना चाहिये । चाहे पृथक मंत्री हो या इन्हीं में से कोई एक मंत्री इस काम को देखें । इस तरीके पर चलने के बिना हमें अपना काम चलता नजर नहीं आता ।

दूसरी बात में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो केन्द्रीय शासन है यह अपने इनकम टैक्स की आमदनी से और दूसरे तरीके से कर्जा दे कर और सहायता दे कर और हिस्सा दे कर स्टेट्स की मदद करता है ।

यहां अक्सर प्रश्न उठत है, अभी जो एक प्रश्न उठा उसके सम्बन्ध में यह बात कही गयी कि कोयले का परमिट कोअपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को नहीं मिलता, लेकिन लोगों को अपने व्यक्तिगत कार्य के लिये मिल जाता है, तो इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह चीज आयी कि यह राज्यों का काम है, वह इस काम को करते हैं । जब इस तरह के उत्तर यहां पर आजाते हैं तो राज्यों को इससे और अधिक उत्साह मिलता है और वह समझते हैं कि वह जो चाहें कर सकते हैं । हम केन्द्र से ही तो राज्यों को यह चीजें देते हैं, केन्द्र से बड़ी भारी सहायता राज्यों को दी जाती है तो केन्द्र का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि वह कोई एक ऐसी मशीनरी स्थापित करे जो अखरने वाली न हो, ताकि विभिन्न राज्यों में आपस के अन्दर कोई कोअरडिनेशन हो और परस्पर विचार विमर्श हो सके ताकि हम यह देख सकें कि जो सहायता हमने राज्यों को दी है और जिस लक्ष्य से दी है वह ठीक २ उपयोग में लायी

जा रही है, हम केन्द्र से कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स, फाइव इयर प्लान और दूसरे डेवलपमेंट के कार्यों में जो पैसा देते हैं, तो यह तो उचित न होगा कि हम केवल उनको पैसा देकर सो जाय और यह समझकर कि स्टेट्स के काम में हस्तक्षेप करना ठीक नहीं है, कुछ न करें, हस्तक्षेप करने की बात स्वयं में भी नहीं कहता हूँ, किन्तु एक आपसी सहयोग और विचार विमर्श की बात में समझता हूँ कि बहुत आवश्यक है, कुछ सिखावन देने की बात और शिकायतों को सुनने के बाद उनके बारे में जांच करने की बात तो केन्द्र द्वारा होनी ही चाहिये ।

अभी उस दिन यहां पर चुनार कैम्प के बारे में बहस हुई, उस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास भी शिकायत आई थी, और मैं ने वह यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को भेज दी थी, यहां पर भी उसका जिक्र आया, तो आखिर बाहर से जो भगाये हुए लोग इस देश में आते हैं, उनके बसाने का काम तो केन्द्र का है और जब केन्द्र उन लोगों को बसाने का काम अपने हाथ में लेता है तो वह उनको मुस्तलिफ स्टेट्स में ही तो बसावेगा । अब अगर स्टेट्स में इस किस्म की बातें हो जायें तो उनको एफ़ेक्टिवली रोकाना, समझा बुझा कर, हस्तक्षेप करके नहीं, नाट बाई बौसिंग, अपना अधिपत्य जमाकर नहीं, किन्तु जैसा मैंने कहा उनके साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करके, डायरेक्ट अप्रोच और अपील के द्वारा कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनानी चाहिये जो स्टेट्स के उन कामों के ऊपर दृष्टि रखे । यह साधारण नियम है कि सहायता पाने वाला अपने काम की रिपोर्ट सहायता देने वाले के पास भेजता है, और इसमें वड़े और छोटे का कोई भेद नहीं है । और फिर आखिर केन्द्र का स्थान उस एकांगी शरीर में बड़ा ही है और इस नाते भी उसका हमारे कामों पर दृष्टि रखना और सलाह मशविरा देना अनुचित नहीं है ।

में पूर्वी यू० पी० के जिलों से आता हूँ, और यह वाक्या है कि यू० पी० के ये पूर्वी जिले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और पूर्वी यू० पी० का विकास १८५७ से लेकर आज तक किसी अंश में नहीं हो पाया। आज भी वहाँ अकाल की सी स्थिति जारी है। अभी उस दिन माननीय खाद्य मंत्री ने बताया कि इस वक्त केन्द्र द्वारा जो खाद्य सहायता दी जा रही है, उसका बहुत बड़ा भाग उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया गया है और खेती के विकास इत्यादि के लिये पूर्वी जिलों को बहुत काफी सहायता दी जा रही है। यू० पी० के ये पूर्वी जिले आज स्केरसिटी डिसट्रिक्ट्स के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हो गये हैं और यदि मैं आपके सामने उनका चित्र रखूँ तो आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि इस जमाने में भी आज के इस युग में वहाँ पर बसने वाले चमार और दूसरी जातियों के गरीब लोग काउडंग में से जो अनाज निकलता है, चना गेहूँ आदि उसको धो कर और पीस कर उसका आटा खाते हैं, वहाँ की स्थिति यह है। ये जिले बड़े आन्तिकारी जिले रहे हैं और उन्होंने सदैव राजनैतिक आन्तियों में बहुत बड़ा भाग लिया है, किन्तु यह खेद की वस्तु है कि उनके विकास कार्य को सदियों से उपेक्षित किया गया है और आज विकास योजना के लिये जो भी पैसा आप खर्च करते हैं, जो कुछ आप दे रहे हैं और वहाँ पर जो कुछ किया जा रहा है, वह नाकाफी साबित होगा अगर उसपर कड़ी निगाह न रखी जायगी कि आया उसका पूरा सदुपयोग उन जिलों के विकास के लिए हो रहा है कि नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं एक निवेदन और किया चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में खादी डेवलपमेंट के लिए हैंडलम इंडस्ट्री में सेस लगाने का जो बिल आया है उसके लिए सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। फाइव इयर प्लान के सत्रे १४३ पर जो छोटे उद्योग धंधों की बाबत जिक्र है, उन शब्दों को मैं यहाँ पढ़कर हाउस का समय लेना नहीं

चाहता, वह सब चीज हाउस के सामने मौजूद है उसमें छोटे उद्योग धंधों के संरक्षण के हेतु चिन्ता प्रकट की गयी है और यह कहा गया है कि छोटे उद्योग धंधों की रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य होगा, तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि वह रक्षा तब तक नहीं हो सकती जबतक हम केवल सेस के ऊपर ही निर्भर करेंगे, हमको उसके लिए और अधिक उद्योग और प्रयत्नशील होना पड़ेगा। आज बाटा की फैक्टरी ने चमड़े के जूते बनाने के आगरे और कानपुर के व्यापार को तबाह कर दिया है, फैक्टरी लेबर की तो हम चिन्ता करते हैं लेकिन अपने हाथ से और अपनी कतरनी और रापी से जो जूता बनाने का छोटा मोटा काम करते हैं उनकी रक्षा की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता, उनकी रक्षा के लिए और हैंडलम इंडस्ट्री के गरीब आदमियों की रक्षा के लिए आपको कोई न कोई सीमा निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी कि इतनी हद्द तक का कपड़ा वह बना सकें और इतनी हद्द तक की चीजें ये बना सकें, इस तरह की कोई योजना बनाकर जबतक उनकी रक्षा का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता।

घंटी तो बज गयी है, मुझे अभी बातें तो बहुत कहनी थीं, लेकिन मैं अब आपको कहने के लिए आग्रह नहीं करूँगा और मैं केवल एक चीज कहकर बैठ जाऊँगा। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा की विधि आज हमारी यह बन गयी है कि यह तमाम स्कूल, कालिजों की पढ़ाई और अक्षर ज्ञान, इसी तरफ सारी शिक्षा चलाई जा रही है, और एकमात्र उद्देश्य यह रहता है कि किसी प्रकार वहाँ से डिग्रियाँ प्राप्त करके सरकारी नौकरियों में प्रविष्टि हुआ जा सके, जिसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारे देश में हाथ से काम करने वालों और खेतों में अनाज पैदा करने वाले हैंड्स कम होते जा रहे हैं,

[श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री]

आज हमारी हालत यह हो गयी है कि हम अमरीका से गेहूँ मंगाकर उनको फीड करते हैं और कर्जा लेते हैं तो उसका तो परिणाम यही होगा कि कर्जा खिलायें, पूत बिकार्यें। हम दिन प्रतिदिन पराधीन होते जाते हैं और इस तरह हम यहां के लोगों के काम करने वालों के हाथ पांव में बेड़ियां बांध देते हैं। पढ़ाई का ढंग ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जिससे वह जाकर खुद अपने हाथ से काम करें और देश के उत्पादन कार्य को बढ़ायें, न कि इस प्रकार की शिक्षा उन्हें दी जाय जिससे शिक्षा प्राप्त करके सुफेद हाथियों की तरह से नौकरी के लिए उनकी दरखास्त आजाय कि उनको इम्प्लायमेंट दिया जाय, और फिर डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग तो हमारी है ही। बस कागज के नोट छापते चले जावो, तो इस तरह से तो कोई देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। वास्तव में घन वह कागज के नोट नहीं हैं, वास्तविक घन तो श्रम ही है, और श्रम दे नहीं पाते, श्रम हम फिक्टीशियस देते हैं, एक आध कागज की फाइल पलटवा देते हैं, लेकिन उन कागज की फाइलों के पलटने से न तो हमको एक पत्ती चाय की मिलती है और न ही अनाज का एक कण मिलता है। इस तरह के कामों को काम समझकर और निरन्तर सुफेदपोशों की जमात को बढ़ाते रहना और अपनी शिक्षा और सामाजिक स्ट्रक्चर को ऐसा बनाना, में एक अभिशाप समझता हूं। जिस देश में बाहर से अन्न मंगाया जाता हो और वह देश जिसको सदा से कृषि प्रधान देश माना गया है, वहां यह बात चलती रहे, तो यह हमारे लिए बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। हमने यह चेष्टा नहीं की कि छोटे २ उद्योग धंधों को छोटे आकार पर चलाकर, जैसे कुआँ को पक्के करवाना और खुदवाना और रहट लगाना आदि ऐसे काम करने की ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया जिससे हमारी देश में अनाज की

पेदावार बढ़ सके, उन कार्यों की ओर हमारा ध्यान कम गया है और यही कारण है कि हमें जितने विकास की आशा थी, उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अधिक समय न लेता। हुआ अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं और मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि :

“न कंचिदवमन्येत, सर्वस्य शृणुयान्मतम्”

कोटिल्य का जो वाक्य है उसमें वह कहा गया है कि लोगों की बात सुक्नी चाहिये और किसी को तिरस्कृत और अपमानित न करना चाहिए और यह एटीच्यूड कि ‘बाई डोण्ट केयर फार यू’, न रखकर हमको अपने शासन की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चलानी चाहिए। चूंकि अभी २ उपशिक्षा मंत्री यहां आकर बैठ गये हैं, इसलिए जो ब्याल आमाया है उसको कन्द शब्दों में व्यक्त किये देता हूं . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not mean that whenever any new Minister comes in, the hon. Member should start again!

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : और यह बात मुझे इसलिए भी बहुत आवश्यक प्रतीत हुई कि इस समय हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अध्यापकों की हड़ताल चल रही है और मेरा आप से कहना है कि उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान देना जरूरी है। केन्द्र को सहायता देने के साथ यह देखना भी जरूरी है कि किसी स्टेट में कोई किसी किस्म की इमरजेंसी तो नहीं हो गयी है, वहां की सिचुएशन को मौका बेमौका देखने के लिए और उस पर कंट्रोल रखने के लिए प्रदेशों की सरकार से मिलजुलकर सहयोग की भावना से, शासक अथवा बड़े के रूप में नहीं, किन्तु एक सहयोगी के रूप में केन्द्र को अपना पार्ट भदा करना चाहिए। बस मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है।

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I am sitting by his side only to sympathise with him!

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal):** We are considering the Finance Bill at a time when famine stalks the land and when scarcity prevails over a wide area affecting crores of people even according to the statement of the Finance Minister in this House and when unemployment and retrenchment are assuming staggering proportions. Even in such a situation we heard only yesterday from an hon. Member of the other side that the Finance Minister is concerned with the creation of a psychological atmosphere. Maybe, they are utilising the results of their studies in social tensions, but for us they are hard realities and so far as we can see these proposals of the Finance Minister contain taxation measures for the people who are already overburdened with so many taxes. Take for instance the duty on betel nut. It may appear to be a very minor thing. But, if you consider the trade implications of it, you will see that it yields revenue of crores of rupees every year as you can find from the Budget papers supplied to us. According to the findings of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1949, we know that about 51 lakh maunds of this commodity are consumed in India of which about 25 lakh maunds are grown here. It shows that about 26 lakh maunds of arecanut are imported every year.

The Finance Minister has taken the plea of assistance to the grower—remunerative price—and it is in order to help him get a remunerative price that he is going to increase this import duty but this has to be examined and I shall show how this Government is only shilly-shallying with the interests of the grower and also the consumer. The Government has not taken the question of the high price that is being paid by the consumers. We know that only some ten or twelve days before the Budget proposals were placed before us, in places like Calcutta and roundabout, the price of this commodity rose by Rs. 50 to 60 a maund all of a sudden. May I ask the Finance Minister a question? How can these racketeers, how can these traders in betel nuts know it unless there is some loophole in the Finance Ministry? How did the information leak out that there is going to be taxation on this particular commodity? I can quote from the Arecanut Committee Report itself that one difficulty that stands in the way of the grower getting a high price is—

“the array of middlemen who have stood between the growers and the ultimate consumers

pocketing a considerable proportion of the profit which legitimately ought to go to the growers.”

According to the resolution of the Agriculture Ministry, one of the functions of this Committee is to recommend the maximum and minimum prices to be fixed for arecanut and consider the controlled purchase and distribution of imported arecanut, etc. Arecanut is in shortage and a huge quantity has to be imported from outside where it is very very cheap. It has been recommended by the Committee itself that unless there is some check on the import of this commodity which is available at a very cheap rate outside, the price here would also be very low, and the growers also will be affected. I want the Finance Minister to explain certain anomalies. We know that the revenue we get is about rupees four crores or so but if we calculate the duty that was so long levied, that is, eight annas per lb.—of course, as usual with the Congress Government, there would be some preferential duty, six pies less, that is, 7½ annas for imports from colonies of the British Empire—it will come to about Rs. ten crores. If the statistics given by the Arecanut Committee are correct, then the amount would have been about rupees ten crores. It is a matter of simple calculation. Either this consumption figure is wrong or that of the quantity grown here is wrong or there must be smuggling or there must be something wrong somewhere else. This fact must be explained.

As regards helping the growers, we can do it in various ways, we may have a common pool. There is a suggestion in the report of the Committee itself. You must have some sort of control over the price of this commodity. We know that the present price of this commodity roundabout Calcutta is about Rs. 3-12-0 a seer and about rupees four a seer in the mofussil. Why is it so high? According to the value assessed by this Committee, it will be much less than Rs. 100 per maund but it has been sold for such a high price. So, what we demand is the fixation of the minimum and the maximum price.

10 A.M.

As far as helping the growers is concerned, the Committee has also suggested a proposal to eliminate by gradual stages the import of arecanut into India but it was decided that as it would involve reduction of income to the State for the time being, it was not opportune to move the Government in the matter. How half-hearted

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are their attempts to help the grower? They are concerned only with revenue. They do not want to help the growers or to reduce the import. This would indicate that in the name of the growers, they are going to tax the consumers more and more. We do want that a reasonable minimum price be assured to the growers not only of this commodity but all other commodities, sugar, jute, etc., but we have to see that the incidence of taxation on the consumer does not increase unduly. Here you see the difference is much. If it is imported at a price below Rs. 80 a maund, why should the consumer pay a price of about Rs. 140 per maund? These things have to be taken into consideration. We should keep a watch over the prices ruling in the countries from which this commodity is imported. I have not got the figures regarding its import from each and every country. So far as we can see from the documents we have got, it is imported from Pakistan, from the Straits Settlements, from Ceylon and some other countries. From Pakistan our import is worth more than a crore of rupees per year on an average. When we are spending so many crores of rupees for the import of this commodity and when we see that it is very very cheap outside, we have to see that the importers importing this into India, along with other persons in the trade, do not build up a sort of monopoly and then exploit the consumer. So, unless you fix the minimum and the maximum price or make a common pool or subsidise the indigenous growers, these consumers will be taxed unnecessarily. I have seen in villages poor people mixing palm stones and stones of date palms with this commodity and sometimes it has led to epidemic diseases.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

I was coming to another thing, the question of jute coming from West Bengal. I know how the policy of the Government with regard to jute growers is ruining them. This has been discussed here time and again. Only yesterday, a Congress Member from West Bengal pleaded for the fixation of a minimum price. We have done it here at the time of raising this crop. This year, there was an agitation, a tremendous agitation by the Kisan Sabha and the jute growers in West Bengal for the fixation of its price but the Government is not paying any attention. The Government is only concerned with the

industry, which means the vested interests. In the case of jute, in the case of tea, the industry is entirely controlled by the British magnates. When there was a demand from these magnates that the export price should be reduced, Government, all of a sudden, reduced it from Rs. 180 to Rs. 75. When it is a question of industrialists, Government readily takes up their suggestions but when it is a question of the sugarcane grower, the jute grower, or for the matter of that the cultivator of any other commercial crop, Government do not pay any heed to them. I would urge upon the Government to reconsider this question of the fixation of minimum price of jute and unless that is done, the people would suffer much and the targets in the Five Year Plan, so far as jute is concerned, would not be fulfilled. Already we see some sort of contradiction in the Government policy. On the one hand they are asking the workers and growers to produce more, to grow more, and when they exert more, what is the reward they get? There is retrenchment, there is this reduction in prices below cost of production. So they do not get even living wages. So is the case with other commodities. Only this morning we heard so much about tea on which again the consumer is going to be taxed. All of a sudden something has been brought in. A lot of propaganda has been done that this year there is not so much of taxation. Tea is an article which is consumed by all people, beginning from the common worker to a man in the highest rank of society. So, when you tax this commodity, the incidence of taxation falls heavily on the common people. You are pursuing a policy which is calculated to emasculate and fleece the people and please the industrialists, particularly the vested interests of the foreign countries.

I have to refer to another matter to which reference has already been made just now by the President of the UPCC. In this connection, I shall only refer to the speech of the hon. Member from Birbhum, who now occupies a seat on the Treasury Benches—he is not in the House now, unfortunately. That would be sufficient to indicate how the Government is dealing with the question of education. I am quoting from Mr. Chanda's speech:

"It is too sad, too pitiable to refer to the condition of the primary school system in the country and the sad plight of the teachers—both in the primary and the secondary schools.....I hope

at least a scale of salary equal to that paid to the lowest man in the Government offices will be paid to our teachers."

Here is a question of new taxation. I shall show how they are frittering away money, spending a lot of money for a few children belonging to the rich, belonging to the highest ranks in society. I again quote from Mr. Chanda's speech:

"...I read in the report submitted by the Education Ministry that the two public schools—the Lawrence schools—at Lovedale and Sanawar consume no less than 14½ lakhs of our money for—it is said—the training in leadership in the country of 699 boys and girls. That works out at the rate of Rs. 2,000 *per capita per annum*—a sum which I am ashamed to admit many of our mofussil colleges do not pay to the teachers. I wonder what is the type of leaders that these schools are going to inflict upon the country. I hope when the hon. Maulana Sahab gives his reply, he will kindly tell us something about the mysteries of these Etons and Harrows of India."

When in the UP or in some other place, teachers agitate for some increment of their pay, they are imprisoned and punished. You know how the teachers in this country whether they are serving in a college or a primary school or a secondary school are suffering untold miseries. Sometimes, they get only Rs. 25 per month. Under such circumstances, when the Government is spending a lot of money, lakhs of rupees, to give education to a small number of rich children, the children of the common people do not get an opportunity even for primary education. Teachers do not even get minimum wages and they have to court imprisonment for this purpose. I would also remind the hon. Minister of Education Maulana Azad and Mr. Chanda about his speech last year about Viswabharati, from which he comes. We all want that that institution be given more money so that it may grow in the proper manner. But, is there nothing wrong? It must be seen that the several lakhs of rupees that were paid last year, and the several lakhs that have been provided in the Budget for this year, are not mis-spent or are not used in a manner which will not befit the memory of Rabindranath Tagore.

**Shri N. M. Lingam** (Coimbatore): The Finance Minister was saying the

other day that a sense of weariness was creeping upon him, hearing the speeches in this House. I am sorry he is not here now. But, I am afraid that sense has spread slowly to the entire House itself, both speakers and listeners alike. (An Hon. Member: Question.) After all, we have been discussing the same problems ever since this session began with the discussion on the Address of the President, again and again. If there is anything common in the speeches, it is that the pace at which Government is going ahead with measures for the amelioration of the conditions of the people is slow. To my mind, that is the burden of the song, and if this one lesson is borne in upon the Government and the Finance Minister, I think the purpose of this protracted debate will have been served amply.

The financial proposals of the Finance Minister are debatable, but I look at them from this point of view. My view is that however grand in conception they may be, in however grand a manner they may be executed, the proposals are not going to usher in the millennium in our land, because the fundamental fact remains that we are in a very low stage of development, and in an under-developed economy the problems are so great that we cannot achieve any appreciable degree of progress with however salutary a measure of taxation. We have the spectacle in this country of production showing an increase, of prices having attained a measure of stability, of our foreign trade having expanded, and, side by side, we have the spectacle of the most abject poverty and misery of the people. How can the Finance Minister reconcile these two pictures? The conclusion is inescapable that because the country is hopelessly under-developed, the measures of the Government do not affect the people. The financial proposals have as their background the Budget and the Five Year Plan. As a matter of fact, it is only a formality that we do in passing this measure, because the Budget proposals embodying these proposals in the Finance Bill have already been discussed by the House, and the Appropriation Bill has also been passed. So, I think, if we debate on the Finance Bill, it is only to discuss here and there about the adequacy or otherwise of relief given to the taxpayer.

The time is short and the occasion for dealing with detailed measures will be when we deal with each clause of

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the Bill. Now, we have to see if the impact of the financial proposals on the people is calculated to give them any hope if not any tangible relief. As the Prime Minister said somewhere, this generation of people in our country is condemned to hard labour. It is an irony that so soon after the attainment of political independence, the country should be called upon to undergo sacrifices on an unprecedented scale, because, without sacrifice and effort, there is no possibility of our achieving our objectives, viz., of solving our problems and of raising the standard of living of our people.

But the prospect is not so bleak as it appears to be, nor is the country devoid of vital resources necessary to enable a marathon effort to be launched into execution. The Indian has survived a thousand years of slavery and suffering, and he has for ages experimented with the question of with how little he can get on in this world. And given proper guidance, given proper inspiration, the country can rise to a man to further the objectives of the Government which are sought to be embodied in the Five Year Plan.

Does the Five Year Plan fulfil the purpose of planning and of producing on a scale which will, in the shortest possible time, raise the condition of the masses of this country? In the words of an economist, "within the limitations of our institutional framework, inherited backward economy and the democratic process of development, it does; with a more pronounced accent on egalitarianism, we could perhaps have gone farther and faster. This may be a matter for regret, but not for cantankerous and sabotaging criticism." What I want to lay stress on is this: The Finance Minister may get wearied of speeches, but he cannot escape from the impression so unmistakably brought to bear upon him in this House that the progress of measures of Government is slow. Even within the existing framework, institutional and otherwise, I feel there is ample scope for increasing the tempo of developmental and welfare activity. In other words, I ask the Finance Minister if the country is galvanized for a grand effort. Has he succeeded in energising the people for achieving the goal he has set before them? The success of the financial proposals and of the Five Year Plan, which has the financial proposals as its bulwark, depends largely on the degree to which the masses rally round the proposals of the Govern-

ment. But, in order to bring about such a consummation, I feel the measures of the Government do not go far enough.

In the short time at my disposal I shall attempt to deal only with one or two aspects of the implementation of the Five Year Plan. The Plan deals extensively with the changes in the administrative set-up of the country and public co-operation. To me it appears that these proposals do not go to the heart of the matter at all, because there is too much of centralisation both at the Centre with regard to the States, and at the State level with regard to the districts. Ours is a huge country. Our districts are bigger than some of the sovereign States in the West. I know villages and corners in districts which have not been visited even by local officials and local non-official agencies like the district board. So, it is of the utmost importance that power should devolve upon the people at the district level. The machinery that is sought to be created by the Planning Commission at the district level does not serve the purpose in view. My view is that there must be non-officials statutorily associated with the administration at the district level. Unless this is done at every stage, in the administration of the district, the attitude of the present officials will not change. We may supply all the missing links, we may even inaugurate the extension service which is intended to fill the gap between the villages and the Government machinery, but even then, in order to radically change the outlook and attitude of the Government servants, the structure of the Government must be radically altered. I speak with some experience in the work of the development projects at the district level. So, it is absolutely of great moment that the task of overhauling the administrative set-up should receive the earliest possible attention of the Government. Government cannot put off this question on the ground of lack of finance.

Then there is the question of public co-operation. As I said in the beginning, public co-operation will not be forthcoming, if the attitude of the Government servants continues to be what it is. I know it is available potentially in an abundant measure. But unless the people realise that the measures of the Government touch their life vitally, in their day to day activities, they will not respond. Too much reliance is placed on the role of local bodies like district boards and



co-operatives in the implementation of the Plan. I am afraid this would not prove a success in the working of the Plan. They are not working properly. The co-operative movement is a movement around which the masses do not rally enthusiastically and local bodies also are in a moribund condition, and powerless to do positive good to the people. While pious hopes are expressed in the Plan about the role of these bodies at the lowest level, in actual fact, however, these institutions do not function properly at all. So, I would like to impress on the Government and the Planning Commission the need for energising these institutions at the bottom.

Finally, I would like to refer to one question relating to my constituency. My constituency comprises within it a hill-station known throughout the country, as the queen of hill-stations. Two or three big hydel schemes are under execution, but the problem of soil erosion and disafforestation has caused such havoc that a power cut had to be imposed, of about 70 per cent. on the generation of power in these schemes. This hill-station is a natural watershed which occupies a great place in the economy of South India as a whole. Not only does it produce power, but it also feeds the rivers and projects below at Lower Bhavani and other places. If the Government do not have any scheme of arresting this soil erosion and disafforestation, then these hydel schemes costing crores of rupees, will go to waste, and the big irrigation projects in the State will also suffer, resulting in untold miseries to the people. I would urge upon the Finance Minister, because the State Government is utterly helpless in this matter, to sanction a special subsidy or grant for the maintenance of these catchment areas in these hill-stations, and also to develop economically these hill-stations, which, of late, have suffered grievously. I refer in particular to the facilities obtaining in the hill-stations for the development of tourist traffic.

**Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode):** The previous speaker, Mr. Lingam referred to the sense of weariness that is coming on the Finance Minister. I am sorry the Finance Minister was not here when he spoke, and that is why I am referring to it now. He said that that sense of weariness is not confined to the Finance Minister alone, but that it is spreading in this House. But I would go a step further and say that there is a sense of weariness not only in this House but in the country as a whole. That sense of weariness has come partially because of the pecu-

liar political and economic situation in which we find ourselves today, and also because the people are tired of hearing the same lame excuses from the Government Benches, in the course of their reply to the many complaints and suggestions that are made. Sir...

**Shri R. K. Chawdhury (Gauhati):** On a point of order, Madam. Would your mind being addressed as 'Sir', because one of your predecessors said that she had no objection to it, because we were addressing the Chair?

**Mr. Chairman:** I think it is all right, because I have already stated that the Chair has no sex. You can address it as you like.

**Shri Damodara Menon:** I request that the time Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri took by way of interruption may be taken note of, and given to me.

**An Hon. Member:** It must be deleted from the Congress quota.

**Shri Raghaviah (Ongole):** From the Cabinet quota.

**Shri Damodara Menon:** The Congress speakers today were referring to popular co-operation. Mr. Algu Rai Shastri said that if a Ministry of Popular Co-operation is created, this problem could be solved. Mr. Lingam was more critical and said that popular co-operation cannot be obtained, if the progress of Government's measures is slow and continues to move at the same pace. I do not think that a miracle would be created in the political and economic atmosphere of this country, and the necessary popular co-operation and enthusiasm generated, if we merely have a Minister of Popular Co-operation. The creation of a Ministry may be good, and it may help some Congress Members to find places on the Treasury Benches. But popular co-operation will come only, if necessary programmes which enthuse the public are adopted by the Government. When such programmes are presented, there is always a reluctance on the part of the Treasury Benches to accept them. They find specious excuses; they may be logical, they may also have some economic background in the orthodox economic theories to which they are pledged today. But I would urge on the Finance Minister to view this problem from a psychological point of view also.

Today we are in the process of creating a new India. The Five Year Plan is said to be in work, and every one wants popular co-operation. But how are you going to generate that? How are you going to release popular energy in this great and gigantic task of re-

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building India? That can be done, only if people know that there is justice in the economic distribution of this country. There is talk about production alone. What about distribution? In the economic policy programme, it has been mentioned that there must be equal distribution in the country, and that the production must be distributed to the people in a just manner. As we are thinking in terms of production, so also you must have a definite programme of distribution. And it is here that you have miserably failed.

Mr. Algu Rai Shastri referred to the talks that recently took place between the Prime Minister and Shri Jai Prakash Narain. I do not know how far he developed the idea, for, I was not able to follow him fully. But I must say that when this programme was presented, a programme which is based on certain principles which will enthuse the people and create the necessary psychological atmosphere in which the Five Year Plan has to be worked, the Congress leadership found that there was nothing intrinsically wrong with that programme, but still they found it impossible to accept it. And one prominent Congress Member, the Secretary-General of the Congress Party, wrote in a local newspaper that the programme did not go far enough. It was also said that the Congress programme did not go far enough. If the programme which was submitted to the Prime Minister by Shri Jai Prakash Narain. But what is the difficulty? If the Congress has really got a more radical programme, why is it not possible for the Congress Government to implement it? Where is the hitch? Who is preventing them? Is it the administrative service personnel, or the economic advisers of the Government of India, whose theories are that it will not be possible for us to go on with the scheme of nationalisation or even to limit the field of private profit motive in our economic enterprises? If they are doing that, then they are doing a disservice to the country. I do not know whether the permanent servants and the officers are the policy-makers of the Government of India. The policy of the Government of India must be framed at a high level by the Congress Party itself, and if that policy has been framed and is placed before the country and accepted by the Government, it must be the duty of the administrative service to implement that, and find out ways and means of implementing it. They would not be doing their duty properly, if they start finding out methods to obstruct the progress of these programmes.

Last time, I referred to the nationalisation of banks and insurance. The Finance Minister said that it would not be possible in the present context of Indian economy to accept it. I do not want to weary him further by refuting his arguments. It is not because there is not enough argument in favour of that proposition. He himself was rather lukewarm in defending his position. He felt that there is a strong case for nationalisation of banking and insurance, but of course, in his own orthodox and conservative way, he felt that in the present mixed economy, to which the Government stand pledged, there is no need to have insurance and banking nationalised.

But today I am placing before him another proposal, for the progressive development of State trading. There has been a lot of discussion about it in this House. Government, as usual, are not against it. But they are very reluctant to go further in that field. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, when he was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, said that he himself had no objection to nationalise the export trade in jute. But he said that there might be the attendant risks. There may be losses, and when we are entering into the field of trade, there will be profits as well as losses, and he said that the Government were not prepared to undertake that risk. Of course, he did not say at that time that they had not enough personnel to man this kind of work. The Finance Minister would probably say the same old excuse that they do not have proper personnel to undertake this kind of responsibility. But when I read the Government Resolution on Industrial Policy, I saw that the Government were thinking in terms of creating a body of men trained in business methods and management. That was in 1948, when they were thinking of that. But what has happened after that?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** That was when you were with us.

**Shri Damodara Menon:** In 1948 it was thought that a body of men should be trained. But now it is 1953. What is the progress that has been made? I am not saying that I did not agree with you. But I am only telling you that you were not serious in this business; you yourself have said in 1948 that you were thinking in terms of training a body of men. But I ask: Have you done that? During the last five years, you had an opportunity of doing that.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore):** You were not a Minister then.

**An Hon. Member:** They are still thinking.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Doing that.

**Shri Damodara Menon:** I am glad the Finance Minister is even now in the process of implementing that idea.

Well, I do not know how long you will take to train such personnel. We are seeing today a number of educated youngmen coming out of colleges having no work and yet the specious plea is brought forward that we have no trained personnel! Why not give them training in six or seven months? You can then have enough number of men to manage any one of these industries—I am speaking of State trading. You can really have enough men to undertake that responsibility. I would urge on the Finance Minister, therefore, to consider whether it is not time for us to undertake State trading especially in the export trade. The Planning Commission in its report on trade and commerce has stated that now our export trade has dwindled considerably. They have further said that in view of the large imports we have to undertake during the Plan period, it is necessary for us to have more exports so that we may have enough foreign exchange for the purchase of the necessary machinery and other things for implementing our Five Year Plan.

Now, the Government or the Finance Minister himself is thinking along these lines because only yesterday he introduced a Bill the main purpose of which was to induce export trade. If that is our policy and we want export trade to develop and the State thinks that it must have a great deal of control, let us as a beginning nationalise export trade especially in jute, textiles, tea, pepper, coffee and other materials. Now, what stands in the way of the Government undertaking such a State trading policy, I fail to understand. I find that about 54 per cent. of our export trade is taken up by tea, textiles and also jute. Now, if we immediately nationalise this export trade, it will be possible for us to plan our exports and also earn exchange, and wherever possible, also barter with other countries who will be able to supply us necessary materials for our development programme.

I want particularly to refer to State trading in some of the products which Malabar and that part of the country from which I come produce. We are exporting pepper, cardamom, coffee, (though not to an appreciable extent) coir products and cashew nuts, from Malabar and the neighbouring regions.

These are crops which are peculiar to that region. My complaint has always been that the Government of India and also the State Government have not been paying sufficient attention to the development of these cash crops. These crops can be grown only in the peculiar climatic conditions of that region—cashew and other crops—and it will be a folly if we do not develop these crops. Now the complaint is that the producer is not able to get enough out of this trade because there are a number of middlemen who exploit him. Will it not be possible for the Government, therefore, to undertake State trading in all these commodities and eliminate the middlemen and to see that the producer gets a fair deal? So, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to think in terms of nationalising export trade, to begin with. It may be possible for us to extend it to the internal market also so that the middlemen may be eliminated and the producer will get a fair deal and the consumers also will not suffer.

Another point I want to touch before I close refers particularly to my district—the nationalisation of forests. In Malabar there is a peculiar condition prevailing which you do not find in the rest of India, and that is that the forests in that area are owned by private individuals. The forests of Malabar are very valuable and it would be a great national waste if indiscriminate exploitation takes place and these forests are destroyed. I find that a valuable forest at Nilambur which belonged to a private *jemmi* is now very likely to be destroyed almost completely.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Silent valley!

**Shri Damodara Menon:** Let me finish my train of thought. The Nilambur railway has been recently constructed, and one of the considerations that prevailed on the Government to rebuild this railway was that the Nilambur forest may be exploited more fully. I find the family has already divided itself into 112 shareholders. If this forest which is about 200 square miles in area is also going to be divided into 112 bits and if they are sold out to private individuals, it will be a great national waste. I am told that this particular forest is so rich in timber that we can very easily start a newsprint factory in that area. Some experts, I am told, have gone into that question and they have recommended that this particular area is quite suitable for the cultivation of the mulberry tree from which paper pulp can be produced.

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In view of these considerations, it would be a great national loss if this forest is left in private hands and allowed to be wasted by indiscriminate exploitation. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to take the initiative in this matter and see that that forest is immediately nationalised and brought under Government control.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North): I do not find myself in the happy position of extending congratulations to the Finance Minister. Somehow or other he has been successful in creating a notion in the House and outside that this year's Budget is a very welcome one. It is welcome in the sense that there is no further taxation, though this morning we have seen a further measure of taxation on tea. And then the notion that India is a lightly-taxed country and there is further scope for taxation is an erroneous one.

The other day in the earlier stages of the discussion on this Budget one of the senior Members of this House, Mr. Gadgil, went to the extent of saying that even those who have got the average per capita income can be taxed, and there is room for taxation. I was amazed to hear that statement because the per capita income of this country is Rs. 251. If an average family is taken, then the income comes to about Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1100. Does he really suggest that people having an income of Rs. 1100 a year should be taxed? This is beyond comprehension—that a senior Member like him should bring forward such a suggestion. Nobody will ever accept the suggestion. Even the very mention of the suggestion pains people when people are groaning under the tax burden: when senior Members here say that there is further scope for taxation, people feel they are being mocked. The poverty of the people of this country is mocked by such statements. I wish that our Finance Minister would have achieved at least what the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer in England has achieved—which we have seen in this morning's papers. He has given relief in so many items of necessity that people in Great Britain feel greatly grateful to their Chancellor of the Exchequer who is supposed to be a Conservative. In this country, the only thing that the Finance Minister has done is that he has extended the exemption limit in the income tax from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200. We are grateful to him for this little mercy. But

I can tell you that this mercy is not due to his kindness to the assesseees but because the department finds it difficult to realise 80 lakhs of rupees from 70,000 assesseees—that means almost Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 per assessee. The expenditure on this collection is enormous. I wish he should have extended this exemption limit to Rs. 4800 at least because the time has come when people should realise that people with Rs. 400 a month are really poor people. There is no taxable margin in that income. People with Rs. 400—most of us have got our nephews and cousins in service or employment who make Rs. 400 a month—have so many responsibilities, large families etc. Do you think that they can afford even the payment of Rs. 150 a year on taxes?

He also went to the extent of saying that excluding export duties and import duties on luxury goods, the tax incidence on the poor man is Rs. two per capita. It is beyond my comprehension how he has come to this conclusion. When he considers the taxation incidence in this country, he should not only see what he taxes. There are three agencies of taxation in this country, the local board—either municipal boards or districts boards—the States and then the Centre. In the Centre, the per capita taxation is Rs. 12, in the States, it is Rs. 13 to Rs. 14, generally speaking and then again in the local boards it is Rs. 13 to Rs. 14. Now, it all comes to about Rs. 40/- per capita, in a country where the per capita income is such a meagre sum as Rs. 251. The taxable margin in Rs. 251 is very small and to think that Rs. 40 per capita is small taxation is really nothing but absurd. Because, for an average family it comes to about Rs. 160. Do you think that a family earning Rs. 1000 a year can be able to pay Rs. 160 as taxes? Of course, there may be bigger groups and smaller groups. But when I speak, I refer to averages and I compare averages with averages. On an income of Rs. 1000, the taxation of Rs. 160 is by no means insignificant.

Then, I come to the question of how progressively the administration is getting costlier. In only one item, you will see—I do not know how it has escaped the notice of the Finance Minister—in the collections of customs and excise duties, the net expenditure on collection was Rs. 855 lakhs. Last year from Rs. 855 lakhs it has jumped to Rs. 23 crores. That is a big jump, a jump of Rs. 15 crores in one year. It is really an astonishing figure. You

are looking here and there for taxation; you are taxing arecanut, you are taxing small incomes and you have spent Rs. 15 crores more in realising a much smaller sum than in the previous years. In the previous year, the collection from these duties was in the neighbourhood of.....

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** We transferred excise duties to the States.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** But the cost of collection is there.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It is included there.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** In any case, what I mean to say is that you have not been able to show any economy. When I come to the question of economy, I would like to say that the Government have not made any serious or even sincere efforts to reduce expenditure on administration.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Not a tax collecting agency.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would request the hon. Member to proceed.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** I take the Ministry itself. How is it justifiable that there should be as many as 40 Ministers in this country? After all in England they have got 60 Ministers, but in England there is no State Government or any intermediary Government. We have got our State Governments, which are discharging some of the functions of the Central Government in other countries. What is the justification for the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health? These two Ministries can be eliminated from the scene without any loss to the country.

Then there is the question of Planning and Production Ministries. It surpasses my comprehension why these two Ministries are necessary. There is the Planning Commission which formulates the Plan, which is a competent authority composed of three or four able members. There is the Planning Minister and there is the Production Minister. In ordinary circumstances, the Planning Commission makes the Plan and it is the duty and function of the Production Minister to carry out or execute that Plan.

Even in the matter of the Labour Ministry, it can be attached to some other Ministry, because the work of the Labour Ministry is not a whole-time job here. What I want to emphasise is that there should be some sincere effort in reducing expenditure.

53 P.S.D.

When I say one Minister, it does not indicate only Rs. 50,000 a year that we spend on a Minister, but the whole staff, paraphernalia, that is, Secretary, Private Secretary to the Secretary, Additional Secretary, Private Secretary to the Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary and so on. So the creation of a Ministry means at least an expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees. I do not say this in a spirit of criticism. What I want to say is, 'Realise whether there is work for 40 Ministers in this country'. Are you right in taking the analogy of the British Government because there is no intermediary Government in Great Britain? The entire State is managed by local boards or by the Government of Great Britain. Here the functions that this Government is discharging are to some extent duplicated. The States have bigger paraphernalia and they have got the requisite machinery and it is their function to look after the education and the public health, and even labour. So, there is no necessity of adumbrating such a vast administration in this country.

Then I come to the question of nationalisation. I am not really for nationalisation if there is no administrative machinery for it. But, there are certain things where nationalisation is absolutely necessary. I refer to the Imperial Bank. This Bank yields a net profit of Rs. 130 lakhs a year. This is not big sum in itself, though it is a big sum in the sense that if you increase the exemption limit of income tax from Rs. 4200 to Rs. 4800, this will meet the deficit that will be created by such extension of the limit. But, this is not the main thing that I want to refer to. The Imperial Bank is living on the prestige, on the amounts that Government leaves with it and on its custom and patronage. It is with these that they are making such a huge profit. It is really restricting the sphere of activities of other banks. If you take away that patronage, or if you create your own agency through the Reserve Bank, then you can get profit to the extent of at least one crore of rupees and that in itself will be an equitable act because there are other banks which will not stand any competition with a bank which is subsidised by the Government, and the profits go to individuals.

In this way, I want to appeal to the Government that they should devote their attention to economy and they should seriously consider how far they can economise in the administration and to what extent they can afford relief to the poor tax-payers of this country.

**Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah):** I rise to support this Bill. In doing that I invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the possible repercussion of the welcome but unexpected Russian foreign policy on world economy and more particularly on our economy. I am sure he did not anticipate this when he prepared his Budget. That was in the days of the cold war. Does he anticipate a general fall in prices? What will be the possible reaction on re-armament? What will be the reaction on price levels although no dramatic development is expected? How will it affect our revenue? How will it affect our customs revenue and the foreign aid which you are expecting for our Five Year Plan? Ultimately, how will this affect the financing of the Plan itself? I am only just provoking his thoughts, to set him thinking on possible unemployment. One wishes to develop this idea, but during the precious 15 minutes, one cannot afford to indulge in this.

However much one may like to discuss the problems of one's own State—and mine is one that is so far away from the throne of grace—time does not allow me to do so. At a time when the States find it difficult to provide their own share of finance for the Five Year Plan, at least one or two Ministries of the Central Government are trying to deprive Travancore-Cochin of its legitimate share of revenue. Due to the luck of the hon. Minister concerned, the grants of the N.R.S.R. Ministry did not come up for discussion. Mineral sands like monazite and ilmenite have been a source of revenue for years and years to my State. Originally, there were four companies which had the licence to work these sands. But even before integration, the Travancore Government had taken over three of the four companies. There is now only one firm remaining. Its licence also was cancelled when the period expired. It is now working as a contractor to the State. I am referring to Haffkine and Williams. The monazite and ilmenite industry is a nationalised industry entirely owned by the Travancore-Cochin State. This company is merely given the minimum cost of manufacturing plus a portion of the profits viz. one-fourth but the mineral belongs to the State and they fix the price, the quantity for export etc. The company is working on a yearly basis as a contractor and not as a licensee. Haffkine & Williams started with a licence ten years ago, but today they have not got one.

11 A.M.

The unfortunate part is that the importance of thorium and uranium

which are taken out of monazite, and titanium which is taken out of ilmenite has attracted the notice of the Central Government, which apparently feels jealous of the possibilities which are held out to my poor State. This industry is entirely my State's property, but with this bad eye, the Central Government wanted to take it. They could not come by the front door. So, with a very clever mind, they are trying to come by the back door. Recently, they went to London and according to my information, they have arranged to buy the controlling interests of Haffkine & Williams' shares. Some eight months ago, I had a conference with the Secretary of the N.R.S.R. Ministry. Inadvertently he told me that they were going to take over Haffkine & Williams with a view to bringing some more industries to Travancore-Cochin. I asked him whether he had consulted my State. He could not answer properly. Naturally, I had a duty by my State and I informed them of the clever manner in which the N.R.S.R. Ministry was trying to deprive them of the industry which has been theirs for years and years. I can understand the Central Government buying up this industry from Haffkine & Williams if they had a licence, but this company has not got a licence and it is only a contractor in a nationalised industry. So, as I said, they are trying to come through the back door. This is their clever manoeuvre. I do not know whether it is a decent one. I have no admiration for clever people. We once had a clever administrator in my State and the taste of it is still in my mouth. This Ministry has a clever Secretary. As recently as March 28, a question was asked in the Travancore-Cochin Legislature as to whether negotiations were going on with the Central Government in the matter of their taking over the shares from Haffkine & Williams. "Certainly not" was the reply given by the Minister concerned. I have a letter dated even earlier from which I find that the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin wrote to the Prime Minister about the alleged taking over. I am sorry I cannot enlarge on this matter within fifteen minutes. All I say is that the Central Government must withdraw from this field. My State says only this. "We do not want you to work this industry". This company is on a year to year basis. It is working as a contractor. I asked what was the price of the share, because my information was that it was a private limited company and it is not known whether any dividend has been paid by the company. The Ministry replied that they are negotiating with the Prime

Minister. Whenever they lose ground on the merits of the case, they immediately go to the Prime Minister, who is I believe the Minister in charge of the Atomic Energy Commission. In all earnestness I am asking the N.R.S.R. Ministry to withdraw from this field. Let us develop this industry. Whatever you may want to develop, we are at your disposal.

In this connection, I would remind the hon. Minister that the Rare Earth Co. was started in Travancore to manufacture atomic materials from monazite and they have entered into an agreement with my State Government to supply monazite—some 1000 or 1500 tons—at £ 25 a ton. The world price is in the neighbourhood of £250 per ton. If you multiply the difference of £ 225 by 1500, you will see how much profit there is. I was told that the N.R.S.R. Ministry's pilot plant made a profit of Rs. four to five lakhs. The profit they are alleged to have made is less than the difference in the price at which they are getting monazite from my State. I request the Finance Minister to consider this inequitable contract between my State and the Centre. It is an unconscionable contract. Let him make it more reasonable. Please make it something more equitable and less inequitable. I want to tell them we are not Pakistan; we are a part of the Union of India and our industry is their industry. Whatever minerals they want we are prepared to give. And they give £ 25 per ton when the world price is £ 250. Why do they go to the back door and negotiate with Haffkine & Williams in England? It is reported that the Travancore-Cochin Government is not efficiently managing the industry. In other words my suspicion is strengthened that they want to come in through the back door. I want to impress that fact on you and on my colleagues in the House. My request to them is to withdraw from this thing. Leave it to us to work it if we are working it properly. And the Rare Earth Co. is there. It is a joint concern. We are working it properly.

I just wish to say one word about another matter before I finish. On page 21 of the report of the Ministry it is said about the Uranium Thorium Plant.

**"Uranium-Thorium Plant.—**The Commission is setting up a plant to process the residual cake left

over from monazite after its rare earth and phosphate contents have been extracted in the plant at Alwaye."—Always is in my State—"The cake contains thorium and a small amount of uranium. This new plant is expected to be in operation within the next fifteen months. Some of the thorium will be turned into nitrate for the use of the indigenous gas mantle industry."—That is another industry—"This will make India self-sufficient in this material, which has been imported so far. Limited quantities will also be exported to other countries for strictly commercial use. The rest of the thorium will be retained by the Commission for its own work.... The Commission has also decided to set up a plant to process uranium."

And it is said there that the plant is to be erected in Bombay.

This residual cake which is manufactured in the Rare Earth Factory out of the raw material which we supply and in a factory in which we own half the share, is to be taken all the way to Bombay to make the other processing. When I took up this question at the Committee meeting of the N.R.S.R. Ministry—Party Committee—the Ministry's reply was: we too really want this to be in Travancore-Cochin which wants it to be there, but we could not do so for two reasons (1) there is no sulphuric acid there and (2) electric supply even for the Rare Earth Factory was very inadequate last year, and we suffered. I pointed out that there is a sulphuric acid factory just next door to the Rare Earth Factory, with a capacity of 135 tons per day, which is the biggest factory in the whole of India; and as for electricity it is true that there was a shortage last year but two plant projects will be completed in the course of two or three months and it will have more electricity—in fact they are giving some to the Madras Government. So these two arguments will be met.

I tabled a Short Notice Question. Then, finding that they could not stand on the original grounds, the hon. Minister said: No, no, the Atomic Energy Commission has got a laboratory in Bombay and that laboratory's help is very necessary from hour to hour in the processing of this residual cake; secondly, Dr. Bhabha, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Com-



[Shri Matthen]

mission, is a very important man to watch it and he cannot go to Alwaye. I asked supplementaries. This was not revealed to me at the Party Committee meeting. This is more important. Yesterday I was sitting in the Library with Dr. Saha, and to a question to this officer of the Ministry "why are you taking this away from Travancore to Bombay?" This clever officer pointed out this reason of the Atomic Energy Commission laboratory. Please note that his reply to me was the non-availability of sulphuric acid and inadequate supply of electricity, not the Atomic Energy Commission laboratory. That was another clever method. What I am saying is, in regard to sulphuric acid and electricity we have got both—and caustic soda also, the biggest plant. Bombay is not much more privileged in the matter of electricity than we are. We have plenty this year. We have got a bigger plant. I am requesting them to have this plant at Alwaye which they are proposing to have at Bombay. I want to bring to your notice that the reason given by the Ministry, namely lack of sulphuric acid and electricity, is repeated yesterday to an hon. colleague of mine who is certainly an undisputed and well recognized scientist. The Atomic Energy Commission laboratory is a pure chemist's, not a physicist's, laboratory. And Dr. Bhabha is a physicist. The Rare Earth Factory has got a laboratory. This can be processed there. However clever a physicist he may be—I do not know, others have known him.....

**Mr. Chairman:** You will have to conclude, I am afraid.

**Shri Matthen:** Very well, Madam. I wish this plant to be transferred to Alwaye.

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुण्टगी) :** मैंने इस सदन के सामने कर्नाटक की सिचुएशन के बारे में राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर हुई बहस के दौरान मैं अपना विचार रक्खा था और आज दुबारा फिर मैं अपने भाषण में उसी कर्नाटक की सिचुएशन आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उस वक्त मैंने आप को बतलाया था कि किस प्रकार श्री रामूलू के त्याग से आंध्र का भूलग प्रान्त बनना सम्भव हुआ और आंध्र का सवाल हल हो जाने के बाद कर्नाटक में भी वैसी ही सिचुएशन पैदा हो गयी है और

यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है। आज कर्नाटक में परिस्थिति यह हो गयी है कि हर घर का बच्चा और औरत सब इस कर्नाटक प्रान्त की मांग कर रहे हैं और आज कर्नाटक में भी शंकरगोड़ा, हुबली (Hubli) ताल्लका कांग्रेस के सदर ने कर्नाटक प्रान्त बनाये जाने की मांग को स्वीकार कराने के लिए उपवास कर रक्खा है। आज उन के उपवास का उन्नीसवां दिन है और उन का वजन आज करीब पन्द्रह पाँड कम हो गया है। मालूम पड़ता है कि शायद जो कुछ आंध्र में हुआ, उस का रेपीटीशन आज कर्नाटक में हो रहा है।

**श्री बेली राम बात (बारपेटा) :** अच्छा होगा।

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** ठीक है, 'अच्छा' उन के लिए होगा जो उत्तर में बसते हैं, और आज अपने २ प्रान्त बना कर मजा करते हैं, उन लोगों को खुशी हो सकती है, लेकिन मेरा तो कहना यह है कि जो इस तरह की हालत पैदा हो जाने पर खुशी जताते हैं और जो इस तरह अपने जीवन को बिताते हैं उन पर लानत है.....

**Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South):** On a point of order, Madam. This word *lanat* is not parliamentary.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I am not yielding.

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** You shall have to. It is a point of order I am raising. Madam, this word *lanat* is a very bad word and is not permissible. *Lanat* means: curses upon them.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada):** I do not think it is a very respectable or a very kindly thing for the hon. Member from the other side to say *achcha hoga* in connection with some body's dying.

**Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru):** Is it in order.

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, it is in order.

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** शुक्रिया । मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि आज वहाँ कर्नाटक प्रान्त बनाये जाने के लिए लोगों में प्रबल भावना है और आप वहाँ के कन्नड़ भाषा के अल्लभार पढ़ें तो पायेंगे कि वहाँ कोई ऐसा दिल नहीं, ऐसा आदमी नहीं जो इस चीज के लिए तड़पता न हो । वहाँ के हर आदमी की नजर इस ओर लगी हुई है । आप से मैं और ज्यादा इस सम्बन्ध में न कहते हुए सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में आप जितनी मुश्किलात समझते हैं, उतनी तो मुश्किलात नहीं हैं ।

इस के लिये कैपिटल सिटी बेंगलोर मौजूद है सिर्फ जिस तरह बेलारी का कुछ हिस्सा मैसूर में मिलाया गया है उसी तरह हैदराबाद और बम्बई के तीन और चार जिलों का रिऐडजस्टमेंट हम चाहते हैं । इस से ज्यादा हम कुछ नहीं चाहते । अगर आप इस को कर देंगे तो आसानी से कर्नाटक की कन्चूरल, लिग्विस्टिक और एकानोमिक स्थिति ठीक हो जायेगी । आप कहते हैं कि आप प्रांतीयवाद खत्म करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या इस तरह वह खत्म हो सकता है ? वह किसी एक जगह के प्रयत्न से खत्म नहीं होता । हम हैदराबाद के लोग दस साल से कर्नाटक के लिये प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । लिहाजा मैं पुरजोर अरील करता हूँ कि अगर कर्नाटक प्रान्त अभी नहीं बना तो फिर कर्नाटक वाले जो आवाज उठा रहे हैं मिसगाइडेड एलीमेंट्स का फायदा उठायेंगे और समाज के खिलाफ कार्यवाई करेंगे । आप को यह भी नोट करना होगा । महोदया, मैं आप के तबस्सुत से इस सदन के नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सिचुएशन को ध्यान में रखें । यह हाई टाइम है कि आप किसी तरह से हम को यह बताइये कि आंध्र के बनने के कितने दिन बाद हमारा प्रान्त आयेगा । मैं नहीं कहता कि आज बनाइये, या कल बनाइये, लेकिन हम

चाहते हैं कि आप यह बताइये कि एक साल, दो साल, तीन साल, दस साल, कभी तो कर्नाटक प्रान्त बनेगा या नहीं ।

इस के बाद मैं जो मुश्किलें पेश की जाती हैं उन का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ । कहा जाता है कि सरहद्द पर बहुत झगड़े पैदा होते हैं । कोई झगड़ा पैदा नहीं होता अगर आप म्यूचुअली तमाम बातें सेटल करना चाहते हैं । कोई नहीं चाहता कि दूसरे का हिस्सा हम को मिले । हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि जो ५१ फी सदी आबादी वाले हमारे गांव या ताल्लुक हैं वह हम को दिये जायें, या अगर वांचू साहब की सिफारिशों के बेसिस पर भी आप तस्फिया करते हैं तो हमारे लिये काफी है । इस से ज्यादा दूसरे प्रान्त का एक गांव भी हम नहीं चाहते । न हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारा एक भी गांव दूसरे प्रांत में जाय । आंध्र प्रान्त तो आ रहा है, हमें उन लोगों को बघाई देनी चाहिये, और मैं श्री रामूलू की हार्दिक बन्दना करता हूँ कि उन्होंने भाषावार प्रान्तों का दरवाजा खोला । आज नहीं तो कल, कल नहीं तो परसों वह आयेगा और लोगों की ताकत से आयेगा, उन के मरने के बाद आयेगा । शंकर गौड़ा जैसे दस आदमी मरने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कांग्रेसी हुकूमत श्री रामूलू का धब्बा कभी भी अपने ऊपर से नहीं हटा सकती । और इसी तरह के दूसरे धब्बे आज की डिमोक्रेटिक ऐज में वह अपने ऊपर लगाना चाहती है । डिमोक्रेसी में फास्ट से फोर्स करने के में भी विरुद्ध हूँ, लेकिन फास्ट के इन्टेन्शन और मकसद में किसी को डाउट नहीं है । आज जो आवाज कर्नाटक के लिये उठ रही है उसे मैं कैसे इस सदन में पहुँचाऊँ ? किस तरह से मैं आप लोगों के दिलों को टटोलूँ । आप के रवैये पर मुझे ताज्जुब मालूम होता है ।

इस के बाद मैं आप से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आप क्यों नहीं समझते

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

हैं? क्या इस तरह के इन्डिजिजुअल मौतों, या स्टेशनों के तोड़ने या रेलों को उखाड़ने के बाद ही आप की आंखें खुलती हैं? आप को इन दोनों सवालों को देखना होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मौके का फायदा उठा कर आप फौरन ही कर्नाटक प्रान्त के लिये एक हार्डकोर्ट जजेज का कमिशन बैठाइये जो दक्षिण भारत में भाषावार प्रान्तों के बनाने में जो मुश्किलें हैं उन पर गौर करें। अगर बाउण्डरी कमिशन से आप को डर है तो आप कम से कम हार्डकोर्ट जजेज की एक प्रेलिमिनरी कमेटी बनाइये और देखिये कि कौन सी ऐसी मुश्किलें हैं जिन को दूर न करने से हमारी हुकूमत और देश को घब्रा लग सकता है। और ऐसा वक्त जल्दी ही आ सकता है, इस लिये यह प्रेलिमिनरी कमेटी आप इसी महीने में बैठाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसी के लिये श्री रामूलू ने उपवास कर के जान दी है। अगर आप इस के लिये अभी ही ऐश्वोरेन्स नहीं देते हैं तो कर्नाटक के लोगों ने मांग की है कि इस सदन में जो कर्नाटक के मेम्बर हैं वह इस सदन से वायकाट करें। और सदन को छोड़ कर चले आयें। उन की यह मांग कांग्रेस के तमाम एम० पी० के कानों में गूँज रही है। आज निजलिंगप्पा साहब यह सोचते हैं कि क्या करें, जब कि उन की आवाज सिर्फ हवा में उड़ रही है, लेकिन आप असली हालत का जायजा नहीं लेते हैं। कर्नाटक के लोग शान्तिवादी हैं, और महात्मा के मार्ग से ही अपना प्रान्त हासिल करेंगे, कर के ही रहेंगे, लेकिन उन की ताकत को आजमाने के बाद देने के बजाय आप यह तय कीजिये कि आप की तरफ से ही कर्नाटक प्रान्त आना चाहिये।

अब मैं उन गलतफहमियों को भी पेश कर देना चाहता हूँ जो कि हमारे और पड़ोसी के सम्पत्ति में आ गई है। आप आंध्र प्रान्त का

एक नया कैपिटल बना रहे हैं और इस पर दस करोड़ या कुछ और ज्यादा खर्चा लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये हैदराबाद है और वहां सब कुछ मौजूद है। मैं आंध्रा के लोगों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप को कैपिटल बनाना ही है तो हैदराबाद तैयार है आप उसका ख्याल क्यों नहीं करते। अगर आप उस को ले लें तो बड़ा विशाल आंध्र बन जायेगा और इससे आप का भी अभ्युदय होगा। नानल नगर में एक रेजोल्यूशन पेश कर दिया है कि आंध्र की स्टेबिलिटी के बाद दूसरे प्रान्तों पर गौर किया जायेगा। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आंध्र का एक टुकड़ा हैदराबाद में मिला कर क्या उस को स्टेबल किया जा सकता है। विशाल आंध्र बन जाय तो कौन कहता है कि वह एकानोमिकली सेल्फ सफिशिएंट न हो जायगा। मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि आप एक कमेटी बैठाइये और अगर वह इस निर्णय पर आती है कि दक्षिण का कोई प्रान्त सेल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं हो पायेगा तो हम अपनी डिमांड वापस ले लेंगे। आप कुर्ग और छोटे छोटे राज्य एक सदन के द्वारा चला रहे हैं, छोटे छोटे राज्यों के टुकड़े बना कर रखने को आप राजी हैं, लेकिन कर्नाटक प्रान्त या दूसरे प्रान्तों को बनाने में आप को मुश्किल मालूम होगी है। यह बात आप अपने दिल के खिलाफ कहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि आंध्र को दे कर आप एक साल के भीतर ही प्रान्तों के लिये बाउण्डरी कमिशन ले आयेंगे। क्योंकि इसी तरह से आप बेलारी के हिस्से को ऐजस्ट कर सकते हैं। ऐजस्ट कर के उन का हिस्सा उन को मिल जाय और हमारा हिस्सा हम को मिल जाय।

इस के बाद मैं बेलारी प्रान्त के बारे में आप को जो गलतफहमी है उस के विषय में दो चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। बेलारी ताल्लुका

में जो पापुलेशन है उसमें कन्नड़ लोग १८,४१६ हैं, तेलगू बोलने वाले लोग २४,८८२ हैं। तेलगू के लोग कन्नड़ लोग से टाउन में ज्यादा हैं इस में कोई शक नहीं लेकिन बेलारी की रूरल एरिया को देखा जाय तो ८०,७४० है। बेलारी की पापुलेशन का टोटल की ५४ फी सदी आबादी कन्नड़ लोगों की है और २६ फी सदी आंध्र की होती है, सिटी में इन की पापुलेशन इसलिये ज्यादा है कि जो टेम्पोरेरी कर्मचारी हैं उन में उन की दस हजार की संख्या है। अगर उस पापुलेशन को छोड़ दिया जाय तो कर्नाटक के लोग मंजूरिटी में होते हैं इस में कोई शक नहीं। लेकिन छोटे-छोटे झगड़ों में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। आप एक बाउन्डरी कमिशन बैठाइये और उस का तस्फिया ठीक तरह से हो। सिर्फ छै ताल्लूकों को बेलारी छोड़ कर देने से मैसूर को भी काफी तकलीफ होगी इस के अलावा भालूर, रायदुर्ग और ऐदोनी के जो विलेज हैं वह आंध्र की आबादी का ६० या ७० फी सदी ज्यादा हैं। वह निस्फ हिस्सा आ सकता है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि बाउन्डरी कमिशन बैठाइये। वह बाउन्डरी कमिशन सारी स्टैटिस्टिक्स को ले कर जो ५१ फी सदी वाले हिस्से कर्नाटक के हों वह कर्नाटक को दें और जो ५१ फी सदी वाले इलाके आंध्र के हों वह आंध्र को दें। जिस में भी ४६ फी सदी कर्नाटक वाले हों वह हमें नहीं चाहिये। इस डिमान्ड के लिये काफी रिप्रेजेंटेशन्स आप के सामने आयें हैं। उस मेमोरैण्डम में यह भी है कि जो कुछ कर्नाटक के लिये किया जाना चाहिये या वह नहीं किया गया है। उस को हर तरह से पंच वर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। और वहां फीमिन या कहत की जो खराबी हो रही है उस को दूर करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सहायता देनी चाहिये।

और जो ट्यूब वेल्स की स्कीम्स उत्तर में चल रही हैं जिन से किसानों को ज्यादा से

ज्यादा तसल्ली मिल सकती है उन को दक्षिण भारत में भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा चलाया जाय ताकि लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सके। मैं अपील करूंगा कि शंकर गौड़ा को बचाइये। यह ताल्लूका कांग्रेस का काम करने वाला मुख्यस्त रहा है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू से अपील करूंगा कि वह हम को एक कैटागरीकल ऐश्योरेंस दें कि वह एक प्रेलिमिनरी कमीशन बिठायेंगे जैसा कि जस्टिस वांचू का कमीशन बिठाया था जो कि इस बात को देखेगा कि हमारे प्रान्त में क्या क्या मुश्किलत हैं और उनके क्या क्या इम्प्लीकेशन्स हैं। यही मेरी अपील है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बेयर का शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए अपना भाषण खत्म करता हूँ।

**Shri Achuthan (Crangannur):** We are now in the third stage of the Budget discussions: the first was the general discussion, the second was the Demands for Grants. I am not going into the details of the Budget proposals mainly because it is based on the Five Year Plan and it will be out of place if I again deal with the Five Year Plan here.

The Finance Minister has recently become a full-fledged politician. He is capable enough to play to the gallery also as can be seen from his reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants. He has stated categorically that as conditions are at present, there is no scope for other political parties to grow here and that only the Congress can see that the country's position is improved in a way which is consistent with its resources. I am glad that he is going in that line so that as a politician he could actually come into contact with the people, with the common man, instead of being confined to his office and this House.

I think that if along with the Budget, an appendix were given showing the resources of the States, their assets and liabilities, their income and expenditure, that would give comprehensive idea to the Members of Parliament as to how the Government in the country stands. I think this is a good idea. I appeal to the Finance Minister to consider this matter and from next year onwards to give a summary of the States' finances along with the Centre's finances.

[Shri Achuthan]

I wish to refer to the main problem in our country, that is agriculture. It is stated that first things must come first. The Five Year Plan devotes more of its resources for increasing food production and stabilising agriculture. Therefore, the land policy must come first. The Centre must see that in the States there is an elevation of the middle class men, that peasant proprietorship is established.....

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Peasant proprietorship?

**Shri Achuthan:** Yes, peasant proprietorship; that a ceiling on economic holdings is fixed and that the Minimum Wages Act is enforced in the agricultural sector in almost all the States. Unless these problems are solved, I do not think that India, in which 75 per cent. of the population lives in the villages, can think of improvement or progress in the right direction.

So far as the present Government is concerned, we have got a mixed economy. Our target itself is, as is seen from the plan only doubling the national wealth at the end of 25 years. In this respect, we lag behind many other countries. In Russia or England or America, some reports say that within a shorter period they were able, with the resources at their command, to double their national income. With regard to industries, the Five Year Plan has devoted only a small percentage because the Government considered that food and agriculture must come first. It is true also that as we have a mixed economy, the private sector is given more importance. The speech made by Dr. Saha yesterday impressed me well. I think too much reliance on the private sector may not bring us the desired results. I do not know how far the private sector will respond to the call of the country. In my part of the country, one thing is certain. When the Congress came into power, the rich thought that their position was unsafe. But, now, they are very safe and they feel that they can go on as they like as previously. That is a bad feeling. With this feeling, the Government looks more to the rich, wealthy and industrial people than to the common man, whose care must be foremost to any Government in this country.

I wish to emphasise the unemployment problem. Yesterday, Dr. Lanka Sundaram said that he was going to Vizagapatam in a few days and I think his absence will be keenly felt

by us here. But, one thing I have to say. Let him go to Vizagapatam and deal with the problem in a helpful way. But, for God's sake let him not go to Bellary.

**Shri Nambiar (Mayuram):** He is going there to get back the jobs to the people there.

**Shri Achuthan:** Government will co-operate in that. But, Dr. Lanka Sundaram has always been called by Swami Ramananda Tirtha as a free lancer. For the last so many months this blessed gentleman, the hon. Member has been creating a lot of trouble with regard to the Andhra State, the Madras city, etc. If he goes to Bellary and says, you fight on, that would add oil to the fire already there and the fight will go on. I appeal very sincerely, please do not direct your attention to Bellary. Bellary will look after itself.

**Shri Nambiar:** If the Minister gives them back their jobs, there will be no trouble.

**Shri Achuthan:** My hon. friend, Mr. Matthen stated our position very clearly. I appeal to the Finance Minister to visit our State. Anyhow, he has got a liking for South India. Up to Andhra he has already come. His eyes have been drawn only up to Andhra. The blind Cupid's arrows did not go further south. We would have been fortunate if his eyes had been drawn to Kerala which is proud of its Malayalam Manoharam and Komala Kerala. (Some Hon. Members: Translate.) He knows.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let the hon. Member continue.

**Shri Achuthan:** Let the Finance Minister come there and study the situation. From the report of the Finance Commission, it is seen that the density of population is more than 1000 per square mile in Travancore-Cochin. I cannot find any State in this big country where the density is so much. In the UP, the biggest levianth-like State, it comes to about 500; in West Bengal, even after the so-called evacuees, it is about 800; in Madhya Bharat it is 117, Mysore, 300. In Travancore-Cochin the position is very serious. Unless the Government comes to our rescue and 25 or 30 lakhs of people are taken over lovingly by some of our North Indian States, the problem will be very serious.

**Shri Punnoose** (Alleppey): You want our people to be taken away?

**Shri Achuthan:** To solve our problem, a number of our people should be taken over to the North Indian States where the density of population is not so heavy. That will do us good. We will do no injury to anybody in developing our country's resources.

**Shri Punnoose:** Will you be one of those who go away?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order: Let there be no interruption.

**Shri Achuthan:** Till last year, we were given a subsidy of Rs. three or four crores. From the next year, this is being discontinued. The State Government there has provided a sum of Rs. two crores out of its slender resources of Rs. 13 crores, for subsidising prices. The hon. Food Minister stated that the rice supplied to that State will be mainly from inland procurement. But, from the reply to a question of mine, about the prices prevailing in the North Indian States, especially in the U.P. the biggest State in our country, I see that the price per maund of paddy is higher than the price per maund of rice, prevailing in some parts of Madras. This astonishes me very much. From this big State we have got our Leader and a number of Ministers—about a dozen of them. My own small State with one crore of people cannot find a man on the Treasury Benches, and the Prime Minister wants community of hearts, oneness of feeling and all this, but when selection of Ministers is made, U.P. gets 12 or 13. It is a sorry thing. (Interruption).

For one maund of paddy, the price in U.P. is Rs. 16/2; in Madhya Pradesh, for one maund of rice, the price is Rs. 12/-. In West Bengal, one maund of paddy costs only Rs. nine. In Bihar, it is only Rs. 9/5. In Madras, one maund of paddy fetches Rs. eight or Rs. ten. Even the pooled price of imported best quality costs, for the fine variety of rice, only Rs. 26/-. But in U.P. it costs Rs. 32/-. So that, let the Finance Minister see that if at all any rice is given to our State, let it be from Orissa. They are a good set of people. I know only one or two people of Orissa here—Mr. Das and Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab. We should like to have close friendship with the Orissa people, and get the three lakh tons of rice from Orissa and other States. We do not want to have any connection with this U.P. How can we finance our State if we buy rice from U.P. at these high rates? Here, I have got a report of the Food Department of Travancore-Cochin, sent

to me by that Government. I do not want to waste the time of the House by quoting from it. The State declared a deficit of 5,74,000 tons of foodgrains for 1952, so that at least four lakh tons of rice may be necessary, and by the goodness of the Finance Minister it must be seen that the rice need come to us not from U.P., but mainly from Orissa and other States.

**Shri Nambiar:** Almost all the Ministers are from U.P.!

**Shri Achuthan:** The other point is about birth control. The Finance Minister does not know what is the position with regard to India in this connection. We have allotted Rs. 65 lakhs for family planning. But I find from the report of the activities of the Health Ministry that for this year they have allotted Rs. three lakhs out of which only Rs. 70,000 have been spent. I think it is a very serious problem, and unless birth control measures are well adopted by the States, our country's position will become very precarious. By some 50 years, you may have to face more than 60 crores of people. Are we proud of having only bipeds and quadrupeds? Then, it is all right. Otherwise, it will be a very serious problem. When I was a Member in our State Assembly last time, in reply to a question, the Chief Minister read out a statement issued by the hon. Health Minister. He did not add a word. He simply stated "That is the policy of the Central Government and there ends the matter." Unless a revolutionary, rational and reasonable policy is adopted and contraceptives are cheaply made available to the common people, it will hit hard the economic position of our country. Take the case of Delhi. Even ladies, 95 per cent. of them, were willing to take to these birth control methods. Abraham Stone's method or the rhythmic method or abstinence will not do. Let us hope the Finance Minister will take the matter seriously and think about the matter. He is a man who is capable of having an over-all picture of the state of the whole country, and I hope he will see that his neighbour, the hon. Health Minister, is instilled with this feeling that unless this question is well solved and unless we follow other civilized countries in the matter of family planning, our position will become precarious. I know that if the question is asked among the Members of this House, they will surely say that it is more than highly necessary and imminent also. That also may be taken into consideration by the Finance Minister.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore):** I have been listening with interest since yesterday to the several speeches that have been delivered in this House on the Finance Bill. We have had several opportunities during this session to speak on the general topics that are covered by the Budget—four days when we discussed the President's Address; four days when we had general discussion on the Budget; and about 18 days, I think, when we had discussions on the several Demands. And now, another four days are given for this Finance Bill. I would have certainly appreciated if another two days had been made over to the general debate on the Budget and two days cut off from this Finance Bill, so that we could have had a more cogent discussion on the Finance Bill on two days—one for discussion, and another for discussion clause by clause. But, anyhow, this convention has grown. I do not know why it has been allowed to grow. We feel weary, as it were, to be hearing the same kind of speeches, more often not relevant to the Bill that is before the House but covering several other topics which have been more than once covered. I therefore feel that despite the several fragrant bouquets that have been presented to the Finance Minister, I do not envy him, but I pity him for he has to sit here from morning till eve and probably hear the same things that he has been all along hearing. It is, therefore, seriously suggested that the time allotted for the Finance Bill might be reduced by two days and those two days might be allotted to the general discussion even before the Demands are reached.

I shall now try to confine myself to a few topics that are relevant to the Bill. I would first deal with the question of salt duty. Year after year I find that the Finance Bill has been merely mentioning the existence of the salt duty some time back and that they are not willing to have it immediately. Year after year they have been postponing the levy or re-introduction of salt duty in this country. We would, if we have the opportunity of levying salt duty, be able to collect not only a large amount of money for the upkeep of the nation, but also help the industry in several ways. You might know that till 1951 we had been importing salt. In 1952 we reached the stage of self-sufficiency. In 1953, we are in a position to export some salt. With this prospect of exporting salt to other countries, if the salt industry is improved, there is possibility of earning some more foreign exchange if proper scope is given for the salt producers to produce more salt. For giving such scope, I think, Gov-

ernment might need some money, and some slight excise duty might have to be levied with a view not only to augment our finances, but also to help the salt industry. You might remember that we have got a deficit in the Five Year Plan. On an earlier occasion I have pointed out that the levy of salt duty will go a great way to wipe off the deficit in the Five Year Plan. I am not able to understand why the Government is struggling over this matter year after year. If there is any political psychology behind it, I will not easily be able to persuade the Government to come forward with a Bill for levying salt duty. But if that was on economic grounds, then I think it is time that the Government consider this matter and see their way to levy salt duty and get the benefit out of it. As a matter of fact, we are now importing large quantities of soda ash and other by-products of salt. It is possible for us to produce all these manufactured goods, which are the by-products of salt, within our country, without any more depending upon foreign countries. The salt trade will also provide employment for labour and also give fresh opportunities for capital to flow in. Many chemical industries in the by-products of salt might also be encouraged, and thereby more money can be secured for the national exchequer.

The next point on which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is tobacco excise. Tobacco is one of our best foreign exchange earners. I find from the figures I secured elsewhere, that in 1948-49, we have exported unmanufactured tobacco, to the tune of Rs. 5.77 crores, in 1949-50 to the tune of Rs. 10.55 crores, and in 1950-51 to the tune of Rs. 12.44 crores. That shows the rapid development in the tobacco industry. Manufactured tobacco is also being exported to the extent of about Rs. two to 2½ crores, since 1948-49. There is therefore a very large scope for enhancing our revenue, by giving greater attention to tobacco growing. But unfortunately we see that much less production per acre is being achieved in India, as compared with other countries, like the U.S.A., Canada and France. It is up to the Government to find out ways and means for intensive cultivation of the tobacco crop, with a view to enhance not only our production, but also to augment our revenues by export.

Recently, the tobacco producer has been very much perturbed over the number of taxes that are hurled upon him. We have already an excise duty on tobacco, and in the Madras State,



they have re-introduced the sales tax on tobacco. Not only the burden of one more duty upon tobacco, but also the labour and trouble involved in the maintenance of forms in connection with the working of the Sales Tax Act, are patent. A number of forms has to be maintained, a number of licences has to be obtained, and there is a good deal of harassment at the hands of the local officers. These facts apart, there are also the local taxes like the profession tax which a dealer has to pay to the municipality and local bodies. The obtaining of these licences is another great difficulty. If only the department works generally honestly, there would be less harassment to the producer as well as the traders. But unfortunately in the rural areas, we find that the word 'excise' is considered as a synonym to "corruption." Discretion is given to the lower officers, to such an extent, that they are apt to misuse the discretion given to them, so much so that truth is disbelieved in certain circumstances, and untruth is believed in certain other circumstances. It is therefore very necessary that the Government should look into the excise rules and also the rate of taxation, and remove the lacunae that now exist in them, especially with reference to the excise on tobacco.

There are certain items of taxation there, which can be easily shifted on to another item, with the result that the producer is either benefited or becomes a loser, or that the Government is either benefited or becomes a loser. This kind of broad discretion given to the subordinate officers will have to be cut down. There is one other matter which has made the tobacco excise administration, very unpopular in the rural areas. Very wide discretion having been given to the local subordinate officers, it is possible for them to use their discrimination against some people and in favour of some other people. There are areas where the maximum limit of exemption is high and certain other areas where the exemption limit is very low. The result is that the producers in one place are very happy, while the producers in the other places are very jealous of them. All the same, the Government get into unpopularity; it is their duty to look into these things, and see that not only they regain popularity, but also that the producers are not harassed.

One more matter and that is with regard to the postal rates. Some suggestions have been made in the Bill, which require a more careful consideration. I find that for book, pat-

tern and sample packets, the rate has been enhanced recently, and it works out as follows: For a packet or a book of annas eight value, we will hereafter have to pay annas eleven—while the previous rate was annas nine—which includes the cost of post-card written by party, bookpost charges on the packet, compulsory registration fee, and V.P.P. charges at the rate of one anna up to Rs. 25, and two annas above that, and then rounding off of the amount, and also the M.O. Commission by the party. It is unfortunate that the postal rates in this behalf have been increased. It looks as if it is incompatible with the policy pursued by the Government in regard to the provision of more post offices in the rural areas. The rural areas depend upon the post offices, in most cases, for securing their books, medicines and a few other necessities of life. If the postal rates are going to be increased in this manner, it is possible that the post offices will be not only unworkable but also unpopular. Instead of increasing the parcel rate from annas six to annas eight, it would have been a good step, if the increase had been only one anna, instead of two annas, which comes to an increase by one third.

There is one other matter I would like to touch upon, viz., the exemption that is denied to people who are contributing to public charities.

Unfortunately, Government has conceived rather strangely that no community should be encouraged through contributions which are exemptible from income tax. In other words, no tax exemption will be allowed for a contribution made for the benefit of a particular religious community. If it is possible for any philanthropist to give a contribution to a religious institution—whether it is Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Jain or Buddhist institution—earmarked for a particular public purpose, namely, education or medical relief or social uplift, it should not be considered to be purely communal, much less religious. It is possible that certain people who are philanthropists would like to contribute for the upliftment of their own community and that should not be an anathema in respect of taxation reliefs given by the Government. It is very necessary, therefore, that this peculiar conception of justice should be revised. A good deal of revision of policy and reconsideration on this point are very necessary.

**Shri Altekar** (North Satara): "Thought", says Khalil Gibran, "is a bird of space which in a cage of words may unfold its wings but cannot fly".

[Shri Altekār]

So an hon. Member of this House may, within the short period of time that is circumscribed round him, unfold his mind but hardly clarify.

As a matter of fact, observing from the beginning of these speeches on the Budget, there is a broadside attack on the structure of our taxation. While in school I was accustomed to hear the terms 'direct' and 'indirect' in connection with grammar. Now when I have come here I find them used in connection with the Finance Minister's hammer. I am rather reminded of the words of a Vedic poet when he said:

अस्मद्विषे तर्पुर्हि हेतिमस्य ।

To render it freely in my own words I may say:

"If thy weapon need be sped,  
Let it fall on our enemy's head."

They attack the indirect taxes because they affect the general population. Of course, the feeling there is that the incidence of taxation should rather fall on quarters which are other than those which they themselves occupy. But what I would like to say is that taxation is not a thing which is to be regarded as an evil, but rather a thing which has to be subjected to by every citizen of this country when he has to take into consideration that a nation cannot be moulded into a strong and well-enlightened State and rise to a full stature unless like a statue to the sculptor's chisel it subjects itself to the hammer of the Finance Minister.

Well, so far as regards the direct and indirect taxes, an analysis has already been made by the hon. the Finance Minister and also some other Members here, but I would like to point out one aspect of it which has not been touched. Our revenue consists also of certain items which are neither direct nor indirect taxes, but profits from some State concerns. Take, for instance, the railway contribution to the extent of Rs. 7.64 crores. That is an income from a State industry. Then Rs. 15.69 crores is the profit on currency and mint, of which Rs. 12½ crores is profit from the Reserve Bank.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** They are all indirect taxes.

12 NOON

**Shri Altekār:** Of course, as a matter of fact, every profit of an industry will have to be called indirect tax; because when it was suggested by the most eminent scientist yesterday that there should be a turnover tax, it all

comes to the same thing. So either they will have to be a direct tax or an indirect tax, and even the profits that have been made from various industries will have to be regarded as indirect taxes. It comes to that. Then there is Rs. three crores and five lakhs by way of interest from loans that have been given to the officers and some local bodies and also to certain firms. All these and such others put together—including Rs. 18 crores, return from the loan to Pakistan—amount to Rs. 68.14 crores. That means, it works out to 14.4 per cent. of the total revenue of 494 crores. Of course, I include therein the States' share of the income-tax. Now, during the last two years when profits from industry and trade have gone down and the returns on income-tax are less, naturally, the percentage of direct taxes has fallen rather low. But the Government has not in any way given any sort of indulgence to these quarters. This year we find that there is a provision made in the Finance Bill by which the losses in speculative trade are only allowed to be set off against profits that are gained only from the speculative business. This, as a matter of fact, is, I think, a sort of another source of revenue which up to this time those persons who were indulging in this speculative business were benefiting themselves by avoiding taxation. 'Buying up losses' is a thing which is very common, and these great businessmen maintain accounts which can hardly be called accounts because they do not show any entries when the transactions are entered into by way of *kabalas* or agreements, but only at the time when they are adjusted at the end. That gives them ample ground for manipulation. Because these *kabalas* are separate pieces of paper or bills separately made, not being accounts kept in the regular course and balance struck at the end, they give them sufficient ground for manipulation.

This measure, I think is a very welcome one. I would only like to suggest that this still leaves a lacuna so far as regards "Buying up losses" is concerned; because they will be allowed to set off against profits from speculative trade. This can be manipulated and if there are not genuine losses they will also be set off against profits. If care is taken to see that only genuine losses are so allowed, I think then we will also gain in our revenues to a great extent.

Then when the indirect taxes have been adjusted this year, car has been

taken to charge only the luxury and semi-luxury articles. That places the incidence of taxation on rich people and, therefore, as a matter of fact, takes away the burden from the common man—by placing it on quarters which can bear it properly.

Then there is relief also given so far as regards the foods for infants and invalids, as also some articles of necessity and some works of art and other things are concerned. I think that this is a beginning in the right direction.

I would take this opportunity to place before the hon. the Finance Minister the proposal that I have already given, that the concession that is shown to the allopathic drugs should also be shown to *ayurvedic* medicines. There is a representation by *ayurvedic* vaid that some articles which are very necessary for the manufacture of *ayurvedic* drugs like *banslochan*, *hingul*, *praval* etc. should be subjected to a rather low level of import duties. I believe the hon. the Finance Minister will pay his attention to this and show the necessary concession. At any rate, such articles as are necessary for the manufacture of *ayurvedic* medicines should at least be supplied to the vaid and the *ayurvedic* pharmacies at controlled rates like quinine.

Then I would like to point out that the progress which we have made during the last two years is a progress which has been made without deteriorating the general standard of living that was there at the time of the beginning of the Five Year Plan. When we are doing this and proceeding with development without in any way lowering down our standard of living, that is no small gain; that I would like humbly to point out to this House. We have to take into consideration that we are raising Rs. 1258 crores by taxation, savings etc., and then further Rs. 165 crores is to come by way of estate duty and others and ultimately Rs. 1423 crores by way of taxation, savings and such things. Now, there will be about Rs. 600 crores of deficit and you have to take into consideration that this development is being achieved without any sort of harm or injury being caused to the ordinary man.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

A comparison was made, the other day, by Dr. Meghnad Saha that in Russia there was a faster development made than what we are doing here. It has to be taken into consideration at what cost it was done there. The ploughing back of 20 per

cent. of the national income means a sort of great rigour, austerity etc. on the general population. Will the people be able to bear it? He said that there should be enthusiasm among the people and they should be made to work with great faith and they should come forward of their own accord. As a matter of fact, there will be greater taxation. The other day, it was suggested that indirect taxes, in the form of turnover taxes, should come to about 60 to 70 per cent. That is a sort of contradiction with respect to the criticism that is being levelled. On the one hand, it is suggested that there should be indirect taxes to such a great extent. On the other hand, you criticise that there is in this country indirect taxation. These two things go ill together. It is blowing hot and cold in the same breath. With all that, the privation that is brought to the people is so unbearable. If you look to the Russian example, you will easily know to what extent this told upon them. At the time Russia took to its first Five Year Plan there was a fall of 53 per cent. of agricultural income; there was a fall to 20 per cent. of the industries. The transport system was mainly working for military purposes and under such circumstances privation to the extent of ploughing back 20 per cent. or even more of the national resources was the most difficult hardship that could be borne by the ordinary man. It was said that they did it willingly. But, if you look at history, we see that it is not exactly so. An hon. Member from the opposite Benches said 'take away all the lands of the zamindars and landlords without any compensation'. I do not hold any brief for the zamindars or the landlords. But we have to take into consideration the consequences that will follow. Another hon. Member from that side came with a brave declaration that if the Government is left in his hands for a year he would nationalise everything. I admire the audacity of the gentleman better than his sagacity. The thing is, that if we look to what happened in Russia, we will find that the moment the *kulaks* were liquidated and the lands were occupied by the peasants, what did they do? They produced the crops, of course, but they would not allow the produce to be taken to the urban areas. They had it for themselves. You may allow the things to go in the hands of unruly elements but it is very difficult to control them. The produce will not be available to the cities. They were therefore compelled to give the surplus. The result was that they did not cultivate the land

[Shri Altekar]

beyond their necessity and so ultimately the State had to deport hundreds of thousands of the families of peasants to the White Sea Canal and to cities that were being built. So it is how it came to inflict hardship on the people. There were privation, famine and a hundred other difficulties. Are you going to inflict so many hardships on the people, or are you going to progress without causing any sort of deterioration in the living conditions of the people? As our hon. Finance Minister said, big things are being achieved in India and they are not being felt by the general population. That means that we are proceeding in a way which is normal; just like when we are going in the train we do not feel the speed, in the same way he is doing it without our feeling any trouble. That is what it comes to. Therefore, I submit that it is a question of balancing the two things. We will have to look not only to the austerity, the rigidity and the pain that would be caused to the people while achieving all these things rather fast but to loss of life, loss of property etc., because 50 per cent. of the cattle were destroyed by the kulaks, and thousands of people perished. On the other hand we have to weigh slower progress with less trouble. If we can achieve what we want to achieve by proceeding a bit slowly and not fast as an aeroplane but as a train then there will be no hardship caused to the people.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has exceeded his time.

**Shri Altekar:** I would like to suggest all these things can be very easily achieved without causing any detriment to the public, by proceeding in a manner which will give us the desired result without inflicting any hardship. I would like to suggest two or three things which are of great importance. While we are discussing development, the first priority has to be given to food. Unless it is given priority people will not feel anything is being given to them. Many hon. Members said that they would like to lay stress on education, hygiene and so on. Of course, that is necessary. But hungry people look forward to real food.

बुभुक्षितैर्व्याकरणं न भुज्यते ।

पिपासितैः काव्यरसो न पीयते ॥

The hungry will not feed on the grammar of a Panini or a Patanjali; nor the thirsty drink from the

fountains of Kalidasa's or Shakespeare's poetry.

I would like to make a few suggestions. In addition to what is being done by the Government, some sort of credit facilities will have to be given to the agriculturists. In this connection, I would like to point out that there is taccavi loan that is being given. There are also the co-operative credit societies, but they do not give all the necessary assistance to the people. The credit system of the private creditors is being contracted. They are unable to follow their profession. Under these circumstances, if the joint stock banks which are working in the rural areas are given credit by the Reserve Bank as against the Government securities that are held by them, they will come to the help of the agriculturists in their agricultural operations and also in the marketing of the crops; then that will be a great help that will be given to them. Furthermore....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, no. The hon. Member will please resume his seat.

**Shri Soren (Purnea cum Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes):** I am from tribal areas and I should like to have the benefit of not being sophisticated. Naturally, what I say, I say from my heart and without any artificiality or ornament of language. When I was at school I learnt a few lines from Pope, which run thus:

Words are like leaves,  
And where they most abound;  
Much fruit of sense beneath,  
Is rarely found.

Our Constitution has given us a democratic form of Government, that is to say, Government of the people, by the people, for the people. It has guaranteed us liberty, fraternity and justice and justice means social justice, cultural justice, economic justice and political justice. As a plain and simple man, I want to ask the Government whether these high ideals and tall talks have been carried into effect; if they are not, they are of no use.

The Five Year Plan asks everyone of us to co-operate in its implementation. I have been trying to rouse the interest of the people in my constituency through the Press and personal tours. But whenever I spoke to

them they were sceptic. They have not seen any change whatever during the last few years. The only changes that have been there are unpalatable to them. For instance, in my constituency there are special areas called Damin areas. They are non-police tracts. We have 'parganites' who look after police cases. The expenditure incurred used to be very small. But after Government took over and established police stations and appointed police inspectors and other officials, the expenditure has risen up and crimes have also increased. People are not satisfied. Again, in our area there is a dam being constructed, called Masanjore dam. Thousands of people are being displaced and uprooted from their hearths and homes without being provided with any shelter. They wanted land for land and house for house, but they are being persuaded to take money instead. People do not at all like that. Again, in tribal areas, the inhabitants, whether tribal or non-tribal, depend on agriculture and Government have spent only a small amount for irrigation and even that has been ill-spent or wrongly spent.

As regards the economic conditions, Government do not encourage small industries and cottage industries like lac, sabai grass, contracts for coal mines, road transport and *mathias* (market places)—all go to the hands of the non-tribal big *mahajans*. I mean the capitalists, who derive all the benefit from them. Forests and jungles which are the source of income of the tribal people are ruthlessly destroyed. The Government cannot cite even a single instance where they have helped the tribal people in any industry run by the tribal people individually or by some organisational body. There are instances, rather to show that they are deprived of them. Government often state that they help *kisans* by sanctioning loans, land improvement loans and *taccavi* loans. True. But during the realisation time strictest measures are taken, even with military force. So the poor people have had to sell their plough cattle after selling their foodgrains. I think the zamindars were more humane in this respect.

The other day our Commerce Minister told us in this House that the *sabai* grass of the *paharias* had been taken over by Government. All the *sabais* now belong to Government. I was told by the *paharias* the growers of the *sabais*, during my tour, that

there are Government officers who pay the *paharias* for growing, weeding, bundling, etc. But the payments are so very irregular that a large amount of money is with the Government. The *paharias* do not get it in time. I have heard that several thousands of rupees are in the Imperial Bank at Patna for the *paharias*. But I do not know whether this amount is being spent for the welfare of the *paharias* whose condition is very very bad. They have no water. They have no land—paddy fields. I request that the *paharias'* conditions may be bettered. They may be given all the help that Government can give.

A word about corruption in my part of the country. Corruption is rampant in all the Government departments. Even in the Education Department if a teacher wants a post, he has to pay hundred rupees for his appointment—of course through the backdoor. All the lower officers are also extracting money from the poor people. They would not have dared to do all this perhaps in some advanced area.

In a leading article, the *Hindustan Times* dated 23-2-1953 quotes the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Sathi Land case.

"This is not the rule of law but rule by the mob. In their anxiety to rush through radical reforms, the Bihar Government have tried to ride rough shod over the rights of individuals."

In the case of not individuals but of a section of the tribal people, the Bihar Government have surpassed all the other State Governments in suppressing the rights of the people in regard to their development and improvement in their language. I cannot but mention the speech given by our beloved Prime Minister. I will read a portion from it with your permission:

"The language problem, said Mr. Nehru, was almost always exceedingly important from the psychological point of view. The best of solutions one might offer would break down if it produced a wrong reaction on the other side. One must, therefore, make it perfectly and absolutely clear the Government would encourage the tribal languages. It was not a question of merely allowing them to continue. They must be encouraged and helped and made to flourish."

We must go out of our way to do so. That is the only right approach

[Shri Soren]

and the only country that has adopted that policy and done it with success is the Soviet Republic. In its varying outlying areas, the old leaders of the Soviet Republic, Lenin and others, were very exceedingly wise in this respect. Whatever their ultimate objective was, they wanted to win the goodwill of these people, and they won it by their policy, by encouraging their languages, by going out of their way in helping hundreds of dialects, by preparing dictionaries and vocabularies and even by evolving new scripts where there were none. They wanted those people to feel they could live their own lives and they did produce that impression.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member cannot read the whole newspaper.

**Shri Soren:** Of course. A few lines. I have read the extract. I would now suggest that the Government would be well advised if they could seriously consider the conditions of these tribal people. I would therefore suggest that Government should let the *paharias* grow *Sabai* in their own way just as other agriculturists, other tribal people do.

Tribal culture should be preserved because it is ancient and pure. More schools and colleges should be opened. Agricultural, industrial and vocational training should be imparted to tribal people. Proper arrangements for irrigation should be made. Corruption, the greatest evil of the times, must be fought with the strongest measure. In all such undertakings Government must seek the help of all the leaders whom the tribal people know to be honest. As mentioned in the Five Year Plan, officers who are appointed as liaison officers between district officers and the Secretariat must be of tribal origin.

**Shri Natesan (Tiruvallur):** The Finance Bill makes a call on every citizen to pay his or her share of taxes. This is an annual feature. The inescapable duties and obligations of the people are there. But, we must also remind ourselves of the fact that there are corresponding obligations of the State to the citizens. This is all the more important in a democratic country like ours. I propose to confine myself today to that remote corner of India, that is, Madras, from where I come.

I should like to refer to the Five Year Plan. Not one scheme has been

taken up so far, in the Five Year Plan, so far as Madras is concerned. Any schemes that have been taken up, particularly the power schemes, were all schemes which had already been taken up by the Government of Madras, and they were simply included in the Five Year Plan. The other day, when I was speaking here, I mentioned about the Periyar project. I want to ask once again here as to why this project which is going to develop as much as 75,000 K.W. of power has not been taken up by the Planning Commission. All the technical formalities have been gone through. But, it is very difficult to get it through the Government of India. It has gone through the Water Power Commission and it has been laid before the Planning Commission. I would like to have an explanation from the hon. Minister as to why it was not possible for the Planning Commission to take it up. The estimated cost of the scheme is only Rs. ten crores. You know that when a scheme is taken up, it takes at least five years for completion. Even if you start today, you may not have to spend more than Rs. two crores for the first two years. The Madras State have included schemes for Periyar, Kundah and also the Krishna-Pennar scheme. Although I raised this point the other day, the hon. Minister of Planning did not care to reply as to why this has not come up in the Plan. I should like to impress upon the Government the fact that this will go a great way to mitigate the difficulties of electric power supply in Madras.

What is the position in Madras today? A 15,000 kw. generator broke down the other day. From 60 per cent. the electric power cut has been raised to 75 per cent. When you have raised the cut to 75 per cent. you can easily realise how many people will be thrown out of their work, how it affects labour, how it affects industrial production and how it affects agricultural production. Are you going to sit quietly here without coming to the rescue of Madras. I want to know? You have got a large number of thermal plants available here. I have known that at least two generators of very high capacity have already come to the Nangal project. But, the Nangal project is not going to come up for the next few years. I am not sure, I wonder whether it will not be possible for the Central Government to help Madras with some of these thermal plants. If you are not going to take up the schemes which have already been put forward by the Madras

Government, I am afraid, there is going to be a power cut hereafter every year. Because, monsoons have failed for the last six years; what guarantee is there that there will be no failure of monsoons later? We have got to solve this problem whether the Madras Government have approached the Central Government directly or not. It has very gravely affected the industrial and agricultural economy of the State. People are simply sick of these power cuts. Even in the Madras City, they have introduced a power cut of 33 1/3 per cent.

The Madras State is at present passing through a very grave crisis. We have had reports from all over Madras that there is famine in every district. We all made such a big noise when Rayalaseema was in the grip of famine. I may tell you that every district in Madras is in the grip of famine. Wells are dry; crops have withered; people are thrown out of employment. As you know, the position of the handloom weavers in Madras is a problem. Hundreds of thousands of weavers are roaming about Madras. And yesterday, we got the grave news that the Madras Tramways are closed down. And that throws out any amount of labour. That is the way Madras is getting on just now. Now, unless we go to the help of Madras, I am sure that Madras will become a very grave concern of the Central Government. The people in the State do not ask for doles. They want some capital works to be undertaken. When you are going to have deficit financing, what does it matter if you have deficit financing for Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 420 crores. You can place at the disposal of Madras Rs. 10 crores to start with. After all, what can the Government of Madras do? They have no means of raising revenue. The yield on sales tax is dwindling. Revenues from other departments are also going down, and it is not possible for the people to pay any more taxes. As you know, the purchasing power is gone. You have plenty of rice. The rice position seems to have improved. From Orissa rice is being sent by urgent goods trains to Madras, but the people must be able to buy. And what is it that you are going to do to enable the people of Madras to buy?

We want the people to get enthused over the Five Year Plan. Where is the enthusiasm? What are we going to do? We people who come all the way from Madras, what can we tell our people when we go back if they are starving? How do you get the enthusiasm? My request, therefore, is that the Finance Minister should

see that some sort of grant is given to the Madras Government. Every rupee invested in the State, I have no doubt, will pay rich dividends. There is no talk of corruption in Madras, and a number of schemes have been put through excellently by our engineers there well within our estimates. I do not think it will be impossible for the Government of India to obtain and supply, as I said already, the agricultural implements or whatever the villagers require.

We have to be very careful about this labour unrest. There are a number of anti-social elements which are out to disrupt the country's tranquillity. Are you going to hand over all these weavers and idle workers to the hands of these anti-social elements? We have got to be very careful about this. This is a time when we should launch some schemes. Building more roads, canals and tanks will probably give us a solution. We must make money flow like water. I quite understand the Central Government has no money, but, as I said previously, you must see that money is found when you are having this deficit financing.

Further, what is the financial position of the Madras Government today? They are famished to the extent that they have had to go and sell their Government securities at a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs. It is just like a famished peasant going and selling all his wife's jewels when he wants money. That is the position of Madras. They have lost Rs. 30 lakhs by selling their Government securities. I do not know if they have got any securities at all now because I have no doubt all the securities must be pledged with the Reserve Bank. These are dangerous signals of the extremely pitiable condition of the people and the Government of Madras. And the Government of India has a responsibility and obligation to go to the rescue of the State boldly and generously. Justice ought to be done to a deserving case like this.

Then, I should like to refer to some irrigation schemes in Madras. There are the Manimuttar scheme in Tinnevely district, and the Malampuzha project in Malabar. All these schemes are held up simply for want of money. Simply because we happen to be at the tail end of India, simply because we have not got a pull in northern India, simply because we do not make noise about all these things, it looks as if Madras is let down very badly. I have no objection to money being



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spent in northern India, but I want to ask seriously what is it that the Central Government has done for Madras in this Five Year Plan? Have they taken up any new or original schemes to help the people? They have done nothing like that. The result is that today Madras is in the throes of famine. The other day an hon. Member from the Opposition was complaining, and I certainly agreed with every word of what he said. Our own Tamilnad Congress President and Secretary have travelled all over these places. I must not be taken as indulging in party affairs here. But somebody has got to go and see, and find out a solution for these things. The Central Government must not content themselves by simply thinking that that is not their job. Even if the Madras Government has not made any application for relief, it is the Central Government's duty to go and find out what is happening in the Madras State. As I said, we do not want to hand over the Madras State to anti-social elements who are simply trading on the poverty of the citizen.

So far as labour is concerned, there also we have got to see that all the people who have been thrown out of labour, as a result of this tramways closing down, and the power cuts in the various parts of Madras, are treated generously. We have to find some work for them in order to keep them not very aggressive. I do hope that the Finance Minister at least will tell me why these projects which I referred to earlier, have not been taken in hand. I am very anxious that these projects should find a place in the first Five Year Plan itself. Otherwise, there will be no chance of their getting a place at all. Madras cannot be allowed to go on like this, without electricity, and with the labourers and the people in a starving condition.

**Kumari Annie Mascarene** (Tiruvandrum): The Finance Bill before us is the implementation of the Budget proposals to relieve, readjust and further taxation, so that the Budget may be balanced. *Prima facie*, it is clear that the reliefs and readjustments are meant for administrative convenience, so that in the long run, the present loss may be made up by future gains. From a national point of view, this counts nothing. But I do not wish to do injustice to the Finance Minister by ignoring the salient features of the Bill. The reduction of import duty on jute sack-

ing, penicillin, antibiotics etc., and the absence of the duty on salt are really salient features, which have benefited the nation. On the other hand, the increase of postal duty, and the present smuggling of the Tea Bill into this, have been doing much more harm than expected. The reliefs given are only nominal when compared to the heavy load of taxation under which the nation is groaning today.

Going through the Bill clause by clause, I was reminded of the story of a spendthrift, who having suddenly come into a fortune, a windfall in life, squandered the resources at his command, in blind and extravagant speculation, and finding himself heavily involved in inextricable expenditures, resorted to his neighbour Shylock to lend him a loan, and further entangling himself in the glittering chain of dollar and sterling, and at last driven to despair, he wrote a letter to his wife, whom he had neglected ever since he came to his fortune.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is now 12-45 P.M. The hon. Member may continue her speech tomorrow.

The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

#### NATIONAL SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

**Shri V. P. Nayar** (Chirayinkil): Sir, it is very apt and in the fitness of things also that you have permitted me to raise this discussion today when we are having the discussion on the Finance Bill itself, because the matter which I intend to raise relates to the Finance Ministry.

The Finance Minister has repeatedly urged, here in this House and elsewhere that for purposes of internal finance he is banking upon the possibilities of what he calls the "national savings scheme". I can quote several of his utterances in this House showing its importance. But for once at least he said that there were some "organisational deficiencies" in the administration of this scheme. Afterwards this has been a subject of several questions here. And what should we naturally expect? Here is a scheme which is thought of by the Finance Minister or worked by him to raise funds for the Five Year Plan and which the hon. Minister himself characterised in this House as having "organisational deficiencies."

What should we expect of such a scheme? We expected that in this scheme at least when the necessity was keenly felt and when the hon. Minister himself knew that it was deficient, everything would be smoothed. But here in this scheme we now find it is not actually a scheme. Considering the paper reports which are here before me, to which I will come later, it is not actually a scheme but a hoax. If I am to believe the paper reports which have so far never been denied by the Government, I am afraid his Ministry, the office of the hon. the Finance Minister, is now stalked by cantankerous cranks. I use this expression because it has found a place in our parliamentary debates.

I am giving the details from top to bottom about what I would call the hoax of the national savings scheme. The Delhi provincial administration of this scheme was also the subject matter of questions here, when in reply the hon. the Finance Minister gave us some figures. There was a question from Mr. R. D. Misra. The papers are before me, but for want of time I do not propose to go into them in detail. The hon. the Finance Minister gave us some figures from which it is very clearly seen that from 1950-51 onwards the total amount collected has declined.

One should naturally expect that in this period, when the Finance Minister is frantically running about to collect funds for his planless, lopsided Plan which he has called as 'The Five Year Plan', he would at least set right an organisation which is right under his nose. But what do we find in this? We find that the Delhi branch of the national savings administration is placed under the administrative control of an officer who is not qualified for that job.

The posts of Provincial National Savings Commissioners were advertised in a notification of the Federal Public Service Commission as early as 7-5-1949—No. F1/42/49-R. It prescribed the minimum qualification for the Provincial National Savings Commissioner: that was graduation, with also a desirable qualification of a graduation in law. I understand—it is open to the Finance Minister to contradict—that the Delhi provincial organisation today is under a man who is not qualified to hold this post according to the notification published by the Federal Public Service Commission. But what do we expect? The hon. the Finance Minister, whom we all know is very finical, has allowed his Ministry to recommend this officer

for purposes of taking away the effect of the Public Service Commission's recruitment rules. Here, I have the dates of the letters which the Finance Ministry has repeatedly sent to the Union Public Service Commission recommending that this man should be exempted from the operation of the rules. It is again open to the hon. Finance Minister to contradict me. His Ministry wrote on 15-9-1950 to the U.P.S.C. requesting for the confirmation of that officer. I do not wish to name him. On 11-12-1951 the U.P.S.C. negatived that request. On 23-1-1952 the Finance Ministry again requested for the confirmation of the officer. On 17-2-1952, the Union Public Service Commission rejected this, a second time. On 9-4-1952, possibly after receipt of the question of my hon. friend Mr. R. D. Misra, the Finance Ministry exceeded all limits and wrote a D.O. through its Secretary, Mr. Ambegaokar to the Chairman of the Public Service Commission who was not at that time in India—he was in England. What were the contents of that letter? I have reliable information that in this letter, demi-official letter, written to Mr. Bannerji when he was in England, he was told that pending the decision of the Cabinet this matter may be held in abeyance. So repeatedly, the Public Service Commission has rejected the recommendation of the Finance Ministry to deviate from the rules in respect of an officer whom they found to be unfit. My hon. friend's Ministry chose to take up the infallible weapons, the *Vaishnava Chakra*, the Cabinet decision.

If you go through the paper reports, you will be wonderstruck. Here are some details. Here also I would very much wish the hon. Minister to contradict me. The *Hindustan* dated the 25th June, 1952 gives the caption:

“दिल्ली राज्य में नेशनल सेविंग्स सर्टीफिकेटों की बिक्री में कमी।

In the *Hindustan Times Evening News* dated 5-10-1952, the heading is “Big Fall in the National Savings”. On 24th June, 1952, again the *Times of India* quotes the giant predecessor of the hon. Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai as saying that the success of the scheme requires greater attention in the organisation of the scheme and increase in small savings. Dr. John Matthai also stated that it is declining.

Again in the *Hindustan Times* dated 24-4-1952 in its *Evening News*, there is a very bad report about this. The

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*Daily Express* of the 25th January, 1952, page 5, col. 1, gives the heading "Delhi People Losing interest in the Small Savings Scheme". On 3-8-1950, it quotes from Sir Chintaman Deshmukh and says that he attributes the failure of the scheme to "organisational deficiencies".

Sir, you know that I received notice only today. It has not been possible for me to lay my hands on the particular volume of the Debates. So, I am relying on the *Times of India* report for the time being.

Then the *Nawabharat Times* says:

‘नेशनल सेविंग कमिशनर से शिष्टमंडल की शिकायत

नेशनल सेविंग कमिशनर श्री-एस० एस० रथपाल से एक शिष्टमंडल दिल्ली के कुछ नागरिक प्रतिनिधियों का २४ अक्तूबर को श्री राजवत्स सिंह के नेतृत्व में मिला और शिष्टमंडल ने मोहनो तेजवानी के सम्बन्ध में रुपया ले कर भी सर्टीफिकेट न देने की शिकायत की।’

So, these are the types of reports which went round in the Press about the National Savings Scheme, not one of which, has so far been contradicted by the Ministry.

Then, a very moderate gentleman who still belongs to the Congress Party and who still sits in this House—I do not wish to name him also—has complained about several irregularities in this scheme to the Finance Minister in a personal letter. Here also, I would like the Finance Minister to contradict me. At the instance of the Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry took the matter up and enquired through its "Scotland Yard" viz., the Special Police Establishment. Even this S.P.E. had to hold that with this officer in service it was impossible to have the enquiry made. We have very often heard in this House Dr. Katju saying that some of us over here are clever in going underground, but even the report of Dr. Katju's "Scotland Yard" has gone underground in the Finance Ministry. This is what happens when Government and the Ministries want to shield officers. I understand that this same officer has now been confirmed.

I will give some other instances. There is a clique working in this

Ministry to have its own people in very responsible places, including the national savings scheme.

It is certainly beyond any one of us to read them, because the reports are so revolting. In spite of all this, the Finance Minister, in his wonderfully got-up administration report says about the national saving organisation that it has "continued to function satisfactorily". I do not know what the meaning of the word "satisfactorily" is as used by the Finance Minister, but from paper reports, it has not functioned in a satisfactory manner; on the other hand, it has functioned in the most undesirable manner, in a manner unworthy of a body which calls itself a Government.

I am not able to meet the Finance Minister with quotations, because he has a very great stock of them, but I would like to remind him of Goldsmith's character, the immortal Vicar of Wakefield, whose duty it was to exhort the bachelor to matrimony and the married man to temperance. The Finance Minister may have succeeded in the former, but it is for him to succeed in the latter also. If matters are allowed to continue like this, I feel that the national savings scheme is certain ultimately to end as a national "shaming" scheme.

**Shri Punnoose (Alleppey):** I only want to ask two questions:

(1) May I know the amount discharged or refunded by the national savings certificates for a period of five or six years?

(2) Is it not a fact that complaints have been received by the Finance Minister to the effect that organisers under scheme secretly collect the serial number of the savings certificates issued by post offices and show the amounts so covered as a result of their work?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha):** In a way I welcome this discussion, because it is known to the House that we expect much from this national savings scheme and the implementation of a good number of the Five Year Plan schemes would depend upon the collections under this scheme. An hon. Member pointed out that the Finance Minister himself at some time in Parliament stated that he was not quite satisfied with the state of affairs in this national savings scheme. That was, I think, in August 1950. That only shows the Finance Minister's anxiety to put things right.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

I should like to go to the past history of this scheme. It was first organised to find extra money for their war efforts, but when the war was won there was naturally some want of urge and enthusiasm in keeping this organisation in its full order; rather, it was allowed to deteriorate. When the attention of our Government was drawn to the state of affairs, immediately this Government took steps to put things in proper order and to remedy the wrong that was found there. And that is why the hon. the Finance Minister took this House into confidence when he stated that he was not quite satisfied about the state of affairs of this organisation.

In the notice which the hon. Members have given to Parliament Secretariat about this discussion, they have raised several points. They have also mentioned the name of Dr. John Matthai. But I would like to ask the hon. Member—if he had cared to read the words of Dr. John Matthai as quoted in the *Hindustan Times*—these are the exact words which were quoted in that paper, I think, on the 24th April 1952:

"The success of the scheme lies in inculcating the habit of thrift and saving in as large a number of people as possible. Greater attention should, therefore, be paid by the organizers of the scheme to increasing the number of small savers than to increasing the amount of investments."

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** The answer given by the hon. Mr. Deshmukh was that the total savings also—on ten rupees and five rupees as also on 5,000 rupees—have declined.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** The report that he has mentioned of the *Hindustan Times* is mainly based on this passage, and I can say that is more or less an elaboration of the idea put here in. Nothing was said in the paper about any gross irregularity in the organisation. It was something like a friendly criticism, and the Government would welcome such criticism.

The two other papers mentioned there, that is the *Hindustan*, Hindi edition of that paper, and the *Evening News of Hindustan Times*—those two papers also contained similar comments. Nothing was said about any gross irregularities either of the Delhi organisation or of the All-India organisation of the national savings scheme.

The hon. Member has mentioned some other papers. We would like the hon. Member to give us the exact passages because we have not been able to find out anything about National Savings Schemes from those papers on those dates. I would like to have this.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I can give it even now.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Then, much has been said about the present head officer of the Delhi National Savings Scheme. All these complaints started from a particular date, that is, after July 1951. Some officers of this Delhi organisation and some other officers of the Central Secretariat were accused of gross misbehaviour on a certain occasion. Even now that charge is being investigated into and that officer of the National Savings Scheme and one officer of the Secretariat are now under suspension. Since then, this campaign of calumny and vilification against the Delhi Organisation has started.

**An Hon. Member:** The names of those officers?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** When the case has gone to the court, I think it is more or less a *sub judice* thing. I do not know whether it would be proper for me to mention the names.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** That is exactly why I did not refer to them. Is my hon. friend ready to institute a public enquiry into this matter?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** This is a departmental thing. For every small matter there cannot be a public enquiry. Because one small officer of a particular department has been accused of some behaviour and misdemeanour we cannot have a public enquiry for everything.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Not for that but for this.

**Shri Velayudhan** (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): He has given certain names. They should give the names of these two officers at least.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** About the officer of the Delhi National Savings Scheme, it has been stated that he was not approved by the Public Service Commission or that he was not sufficiently qualified for the post. When the post was advertised it was specifically stated that age limit and academic qualifications would be relaxed in case of those who had been already in service and so in the case of the present incumbent, restrictions of

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academic qualifications and age limit were relaxed.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Here, the hon. Minister is not quite correct.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I allowed him full 15 minutes. Let the hon. Minister go on in his own way. There may be some differences regarding facts but it cannot be helped.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Unfortunately, they are before me. \*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cannot allow the hon. Member to go on interrupting. There must be a sense of decorum.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** It is true that at first the Public Service Commission did not approve his appointment. That was due to the fact that the National Savings Scheme organiser who was the chief man for the whole of India and was subsequently removed from that post made an adverse report against this officer and the Public Service Commission without interviewing this officer simply on that adverse report rejected his claim. When that was pointed out to the Public Service Commission and they were asked that this officer might be allowed an interview, he was allowed to be interviewed and was properly selected by the Public Service Commission. When the Public Service Commission has selected him, whatever might have been the previous objection on whatever grounds, I do not think it is proper to say that his appointment was irregular or that he was not qualified to hold that post.

As far the fall in the collection of National Savings at Delhi, the hon. Member has cited some paper reports. I think he should also have cited some other paper reports praising year after year the Delhi Scheme for collections. I may give some of the figures of the Delhi collections:

|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1946-47 | Rs. 50,94,000   |
| 1947-48 | Rs. 69,34,000   |
| 1948-49 | Rs. 1,13,47,000 |
| 1949-50 | Rs. 1,56,34,000 |
| 1951-52 | Rs. 1,57,73,000 |

These are figures which were published in some local Delhi newspapers and the hon. Member might easily have got these figures if he had cared to find what the correct position was. We quite appreciate the anxiety of

the Members or the House in general to put this organisation in a proper form. But, when we feel that certain Members are prone to take their cue from disgruntled officers and would not hesitate to use any stick to beat this Government, then, the question arises, what is the purpose of such a motion?

Reference has been made to a letter written to the Finance Minister by a Member of this House. In fact, on receipt of that letter, immediately, the Finance Minister instituted an enquiry. It has been mentioned by the hon. Member a few minutes ago that several irregularities were alleged in that letter. There were four charges mentioned there. Two are of a very minor order. Of the remaining two, one was referred to a properly constituted court. That court or tribunal has exonerated that officer fully and he was not found in any way guilty of that charge. Another charge remains. That has been sent to the Special Police Establishment and that Establishment has not yet made any final report. The whole matter is under enquiry by the Special Police Establishment. It is no use trying to make much of that letter. I do not think that the gentleman himself who wrote the letter to the Finance Minister would support the contention and interpretation that has been attempted to be put upon this letter.

Then, certain officers' names have been mentioned here: relatives of somebody holding some post in some other organisation. It is very difficult to say whose relative is who, and how he got that appointment. It is not possible for any Government to ban the relatives of certain officers from all Government posts. Persons for all the gazetted posts in this National Savings Scheme are recruited by the Public Service Commission. For the non-gazetted posts also. (An Hon. Member: All favouritism) the services of the Employment Exchange are utilised. Every precaution is taken to see that the proper men are selected for these posts.

The hon. Finance Minister stated in this House once that everything was not quite all right with this organisation. We do not claim perfection. But, we claim that as soon as this has been brought to the notice of the Government, every attempt is being made to trim up this organisation. We can say that there has been much improvement effected and the collection on an all-India basis would give an indication of that. I think that

the figures are available to every Member of the House. From Rs. 26 crores in 1949-50, the figures went up to Rs. 33 crores in 1950-51, and Rs. 38.5 crores in 1951-52. For 1952-53, the complete figures are not yet available. But we expect that it will be not less than Rs. 40 crores, or maybe even higher than that.

So, we have been making every year some progress over the previous year as regards collection. It cannot be said that this organization is deteriorating or that the Government has not given proper attention to the improvement of this organization. I repeat that I do not claim perfection on behalf of the Government. Any constructive suggestion or any definite case where improvement is expected, will be welcomed by this Government, and we will welcome also the co-operation of the Members as regards putting this organization in perfect order.

. . . . .

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem):** I wish to know whether the half hour discussion is meant for vituperative attacks to be made against a particular Minister. I have not interrupted in the course of the speech of Mr. Nayar because you might stop me, but I would like to know whether the whole trend of the speech is in keeping with the dignity of this House. I would request you to go through the speech and delete such of those portions which are offensive to the dignity and honour of this House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have been noticing that unfortunately this particular hon. Member who raised the discussion chose a particular kind of language which I would like every hon. Member in this House to avoid. I am not able to say that any parti-

cular word used is unparliamentary, but all the same, the dignity of this House requires that an amount of decorum must be observed. The hon. Member can be as effective with moderate language as otherwise. If specially coined words or expressions are utilized for this particular purpose it gets on our nerves. I do not think it is desirable or consistent with the dignity of the House to use them.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** On a point of personal explanation, Sir. You may please go through the entire speech.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have gone through and I have heard through the entire speech, but still I find it very difficult...

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I submit that the only possible exception which anybody could take to the words used by me will be to the words 'cantankerous cranks'. As for these words, I find that the hon. Speaker has allowed these, in spite of a point of order raised by Kumari Annie Mascarene, and those words were also used against one of the most eminent people of India, Prof. K. T. Shah.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** That makes it all the more studied.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Words like this 'unworthy of this Government', this and that, make the whole speech jarring upon our ears. Much better effect may be produced by using moderate language.

This matter may stop with this.

*The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 16th April, 1953.*

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.